THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education – Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man. April 23, 1919 $1.50 *per Year*

RECEIVED
JUN 30 1919

SEED TIME

Circulation over 55,000 Weekly

The Old-time Painter Says:

"Whether I paint the home of a millionaire or the humblest cottage I always remember that they both meet the same kind of weather. I use

MAPLE LEAF PAINT

It Makes Good Because It's Made Good

—the millionaire can't buy better paint anywhere.

—and the man who owns the humble cottage can't save money any surer way than with MAPLE LEAF.

MAPLE LEAF PAINT is the sum total motor driven adding machine of paint progress when it comes to comparison with the old pot and paddle days I had to go through.

For the "old man" with his shirt sleeves up and nothing to do on a Saturday afternoon—but a little job of painting—there's nothing to it but MAPLE LEAF and follow the directions on the can. Perhaps he won't need my services, but here's my advice to him:—go to it strong with MAPLE LEAF and the eternal smile will become a permanent feature on his face—for every time he'll look at the job he'll say MAPLE LEAF for mine, every time.

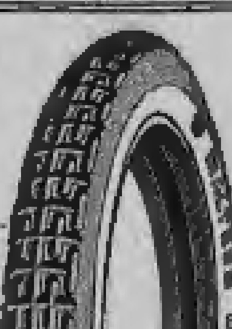
The man with the MAPLE LEAF around his store is the man to buy paint from, back him up in your town.

Imperial Varnish & Color Co.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MADE IN CANADA

MALTESE CROSS TIRES

We don't like to call a tire "tough," but that is the only word which explains the fact that it takes so much mileage to wear out a Paragon Tread Tire. Toughness in tires is a virtue which is manifested to a marked degree in the Maltese Cross Brands.



Maltese Cross Paragon Tread

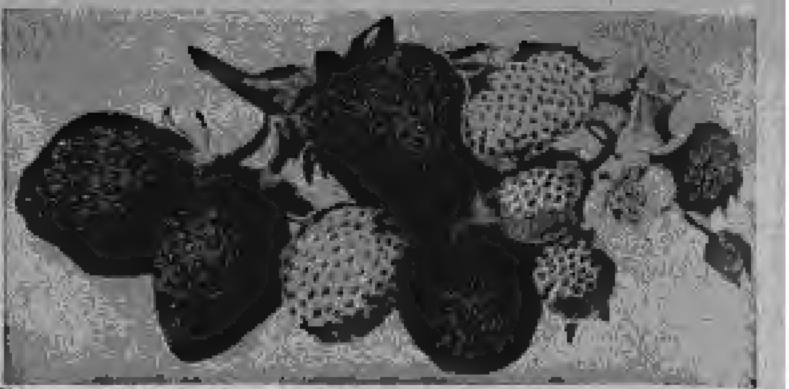
Paragon Tread

The Paragon Tread, black with grey side walls, has a neat, well-finished and substantial look, which adds something desirable to the appearance of any car.

Gutta Percha & Rubber Ltd.

Head Offices and Factory, Toronto

BRANCHES: Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Fort William, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Vancouver, Victoria



Do You Like STRAWBERRIES?

Secure Plants of the Everbearing variety, set them out in your garden and you can have

Great Thick Juicy Shortcakes — Strawberries and Cream

Every Day from July to November

What is the Everbearing Strawberry?
It is a variety that blossoms and bears fruit continuously from June until killed by winter freezing. On one plant, at any time from July to November, will be found the flower, green fruit and fully-matured, delicious berries.

Can this Variety be Successfully Grown in Western Canada?
Yes. The Everbearing Strawberry has been thoroughly tried out in the prairie provinces and is especially adapted to conditions as found on Western Canadian farms.

Is the Everbearing Variety as Hardy as the June-bearing Kind?
Yes, much hardier. A June frost may destroy the entire crop of the June-bearing plants. If one crop of blossoms on the Everbearing variety is frosted, within a week or ten days another crop of blossoms appears and the date of ripening is simply delayed for a few days.

Can I Successfully Grow Everbearing Strawberries?
You certainly can. Even if you have previously failed in an attempt to raise strawberries, you should not be discouraged. With just a little attention you can raise strawberries in your garden. Lots of them, can have them every day in the week, all summer long, if you get the real Everbearing variety.

If I Get Plants Now, When Will They Bear?
The Everbearing Strawberries will produce a crop of berries the first year they are planted. Secure plants now and you can have an abundance of berries this coming summer.

What Advantage has the Everbearing over the old June-bearing Kind?
Better adapted to Western conditions; a good crop of fruit the same season the plants are set out; better quality of fruit; no danger of having crop destroyed by June frosts; produces fruit continuously all summer long.

BOYS AND GIRLS CAN MAKE BIG MONEY

There is no time during the summer when Strawberries cannot be sold for at least 25 cents per quart. Every boy and girl in Western Canada, in a few hours can secure enough of these plants to set out a large patch in the garden. If they get the plants now they will bear this very summer and every four quarts can be sold for $1.00 or more. This is a real opportunity. Boys and girls can make money raising strawberries, and every boy and girl can get the plants from us if they will begin right **NOW**, and get their order in early.

This variety is being offered by some of the Western nurseries at from $7.00 to $8.00 per 100 plants. We have been successful in securing a number of the Everbearing plants from The Prairie Nurseries Limited. These plants have been produced in their nurseries at Estevan, Sask., which insures their being acclimated and best for reproduction in the West. We believe you will have no difficulty in producing an abundance of the very choicest of strawberries if you will secure some of these plants.

We believe we have discovered an exceptionally good thing, and as has always been our policy, we desire to give our readers the benefit. You will be rewarded a hundred times over for the little effort you will have to make to secure these plants in the many, many treats of juicy, red berries these plants will produce for your table all through the summer. If you do not want to do this yourself, help the boy or girl to get the subscriptions and let them own the strawberry patch.

Do not put off sending in your order. Be sure of securing some of these plants by writing us **TODAY.**

Send us $1.50 for one new one-year subscription, or $3.00 for one renewal subscription for three years, and we will send you, postpaid, 20 of these hardy, Everbearing plants that will produce the most delicious fruit all summer long.

For every new one-year subscription at $1.50, 20 plants; every three-year renewal at $3.00, 20 plants; for every new three-year subscription at $3.00, 40 plants, and there is no limit to the number of plants you can secure at the above rates. Your own subscription will count—but must be accompanied by at least two other subscriptions.

Get 80 or 100 of these and you will have an abundance of strawberries this summer. Send in subscriptions for three or four of your neighbors who are not now Guide readers, TODAY. Do not delay, do not put it off. Make sure of the number of plants you would like to have by writing down the names and addresses of the subscribers right **NOW**. Phone your neighbors that you are sending in their subscriptions to get strawberry plants, invite them to a strawberry dinner for next summer, and mail your order the first time you are in town.

Remember those heaping, full dishes of strawberries? Those great thick juicy shortcakes? They will be yours if you do this **NOW**.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - Winnipeg, Man.

A WORD TO THE WISE

The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor to every farm home during this period.

Back numbers of The Guide cannot be supplied. Send in your renewal promptly to avoid missing a single issue.

The yellow address label on The Guide shows to what date your subscription is paid. No other receipt is issued.

Remittance should be made direct to The Guide, either by registered letter, postal note, postal, bank, or express money order.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None."
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers — entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager.
Associate Editors: W. J. HEALY, E. D. COLQUETTE, JOHN W. WARD, R. A. LLOYD and MARY P. McCALLUM.
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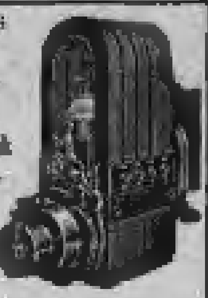
ADVERTISING RATES

Commercial Display: 30c., 35c and 40c per agate line. Livestock Display: 12c. per agate line. Classified: 5c. per word per issue.

No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us eight days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

THE FAMOUS
K.W.
High Tension
Magnetos in Stock
We Repair all makes Magnetos and Ignition Coils. Work Guaranteed. Prompt Dispatch. Mail Service Station.
ACME MAGNETO WORKS, 178 Fort St., Winnipeg



FARMERS' LETTER FILE SAVES TIME and MONEY
It will save several times its cost to every farmer yearly. The Farmers' Letter File contains pockets for all the letters of the alphabet. Letters you receive and copies of letters you send, as well as your receipts, can thus be filed alphabetically and be found in an instant whenever you want them. This file is 11½ inches by 9½ inches and will accommodate letters of any size up to 9½ inches by 11 inches. When closed the file is 1½ inches thick and opens like an accordion, so that it will hold 1,000 letters. Will last twenty years. With each file is six sheets of "Manifold" Carbon Paper for taking copies of letters with pen or pencil; also six "Manifold" Pens, made specially for writing letters of which carbon copies are to be taken.
Mailed Postpaid for $1.25
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
Book Dep't. WINNIPEG, MAN.

This Spring
arrange your Life Insurance. Every year you delay means added cost. Every year means the added possibility of being unable to get Insurance. It is well to remember that eight per cent. of all applicants are refused for ill-health and other considerations.
Obtain particulars of the Great-West Life Policies. They are well worth investigating. And so many people have thought them well worth applying for that the Company has now over $150,000,000 of Insurance in force.
Your request for rates will imply no obligation to insure. The Company is pleased to give the fullest information and advice by mail—and will, if desired, send specimen Policies.
The Great-West Life Assurance Company
DEPT "I"
Head Office: Winnipeg.
Ask for a Pocket Memo-book—useful and convenient.

WATCH REPAIRING
We are Expert Watchmakers. We do work Promptly and guarantee it. Charges are Moderate. Mail your watch and see.
THOMPSON
"The Jeweler"
MINNEDOSA, MAN.

THE GUIDE POST

Co-operative Livestock Shipping is developing rapidly in the West. "Keyes for Co-operation," as a story of this movement at Keyes and Gladstone, Man., contains considerable local color, and shows what a satisfactory solution the co-operative plan can be made for the livestock shipping problem, if taken up by the local Grain Growers' Association, or any other "get-together" organization of farmers. The story would also indicate how the livestock industry is stimulated when market features are improved and the men who raise the stock are getting what it is worth.

The Interprovincial Shorthorn Show and Sale held early this month, at Brandon, is reported on pages 19 to 22. It contains a complete list of winnings, with a detailed account of the disposition of all the animals sold, and prices obtained for same.

Starting the Chicks (on page 29) is the fifth article in the poultry series running in The Guide, and deals with the treatment of the chick during the most critical period at the time of hatching and that immediately following.

Co-operation is finding in dairying a fertile field of operation. Within the last few months a big movement to put the dairy business of Ontario on a co-operative basis has got under way. The object is to form a big company to take over most of the cheese factories and creameries of the province. The inspiration of this big move has come from Saskatchewan. After reading the splendid record of achievement of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd., on page 9, you will understand why the banner dairy province of Canada is saying to itself: "Go thou and do likewise."

Sir John Willison, president of the Canadian Reconstruction Association, contributes to this issue an article he has written especially for the readers of The Guide, entitled Farmers and Manufacturers. It is an interesting statement of his point of view in regard to fiscal policy, and will be read with attention. There is also in this issue editorial comment on Sir John Willison's article.

Protectionism is represented in the present protectionist propaganda in this country as making great headway in Great Britain. That the contrary is the case is shown by the article from John W. Ward, the member of its editorial staff who is now in England, which The Guide prints in this issue. Despite the fact that a majority of the members of the present House of Commons are men who have in the past shown protectionist tendencies, the old land is still true to its traditional policy, and likely to remain so.

Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Ontario in Session

ASK THE GUIDE

The Advertising Department of The Guide, like the Editorial, Circulation, and Book Departments, is always at the service of our subscribers. One way the Advertising Department can be of use to you is in supplying information concerning the names and addresses of advertisers—either of those advertisers whose ads. you have seen and forgotten or the addresses where you can get supplies that may never have been advertised. Your requests for information will receive our prompt attention.

This service is free. Address your letters to:—

Advertising Department, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

ASPINWALL AUTOMATIC ONE-MAN POTATO PLANTER
Plants More Acres Per Day
Drawn by Team or Tractor
Needs No Watching—Just Drive. Saves Time and Expense of Extra Man. Efficient, Economical, Simple, Durable, Accurate.
Attachments for peas, beans and fertilizer furnished when desired. Attractive folders and complete catalog mailed on request. Write for FREE BOOK containing valuable data on potato growing.
ASPINWALL CANADIAN CO. LTD.
Dept. C - - - Guelph, Can.
World's Oldest and Largest Makers of Potato Machinery: Cutters, Planters, Sprayers, Diggers, Sorters.

Get Your Aspinwall Machinery
FROM
WILLIAM EDDIE
175-179 Princess St., Winnipeg

Mention the Paper when writing to Advertisers. It Speeds up the Service

OH! WHAT A DIFFERENCE FROM "OVER THERE"
Oh, the joy of getting into a real bed. Especially if it has a No. 1 Health Brand Mattress. Western Canada's favorite for 15 years. Use it on a Banner Spring. Look for the label.
Sold by all good dealers
GUARANTEED ALASKA BEDDING

"American" Fence

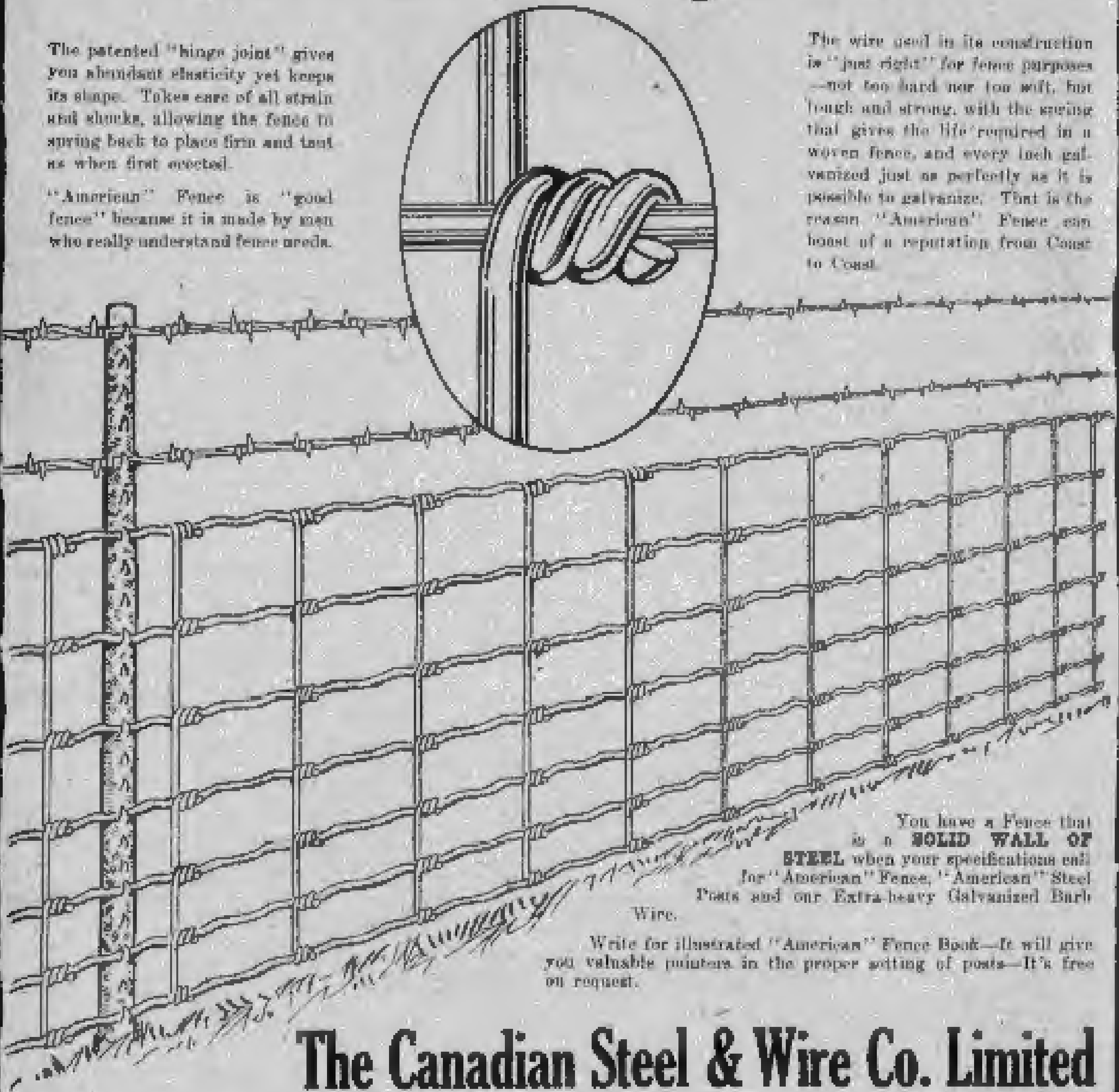
The Fence With a Reputation

See That Hinge Joint

The patented "hinge joint" gives you abundant elasticity yet keeps its shape. Takes care of all strain and shocks, allowing the fence to spring back to place firm and taut as when first erected.

"American" Fence is "good fence" because it is made by men who really understand fence needs.

The wire used in its construction is "just right" for fence purposes—not too hard nor too soft, but tough and strong, with the spring that gives the life required in a woven fence, and every inch galvanized just as perfectly as it is possible to galvanize. That is the reason "American" Fence can boast of a reputation from Coast to Coast.



You have a Fence that is a **SOLID WALL OF STEEL** when your specifications call for "American" Fence, "American" Steel Posts and our Extra-heavy Galvanized Barb Wire.

Write for illustrated "American" Fence Book—It will give you valuable pointers in the proper setting of posts—It's free on request.

The Canadian Steel & Wire Co. Limited

HAMILTON, ONT. WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 23, 1919

Protectionist Buncombe

The protectionist propaganda in this country is making great use of the untrue statement that Great Britain has turned protectionist. That untrue statement, as was noted in The Guide of last week, stood forth in large type in a Reconstructionist advertisement in that issue. The present issue contains an article dealing with the latest developments of fiscal policy in Great Brittain, written by John W. Ward, of the editorial staff of The Guide, who, after serving at the front in France, where he was wounded, is now in England. He will write several other articles on conditions on the other side of the Atlantic before he returns.

In the same Reconstruction advertisement, the tariff policies of several countries are referred to, with "Germany relies on protection" as the climax. Germany carried protectionism to a greater extreme than any other country that ever adopted that system. It is, of course, the sort of thing that would appeal strongly to the Prussian mind. And see what protectionism did for Germany!

This is Canada, not Germany. Next, no doubt, the Reconstruction propaganda will be announcing in large type that Senegambia has decided on a high tariff.

A "Reconstruction" Leaflet

The same mail that brought the article by Sir John Willison, which is printed in this issue of The Guide, brought also from several correspondents, copies of a leaflet issued by the Canadian Reconstruction Association, of which Sir John is president. That leaflet is now being distributed to the labor unions throughout the country, the sheaf that goes to each union being accompanied by the following letter from the head office of the association, in Toronto:—

> The Canadian Reconstruction Association believes that Canada must maintain a tariff adequate to maintain and develop Canadian industries, and to ensure employment for Canadian workers, and that disturbance of industrial stability will lower national prosperity and necessitate excessive taxation of workers to meet war obligations.
>
> We are forwarding under separate cover 100 copies of a leaflet examining and criticizing various planks in the Farmers' Platform. We would appreciate it if you would circulate the copies amongst your members. We will be glad to furnish additional copies if desired.
>
> Yours truly,
> A. N. WORTHINGTON,
> General Secretary.

The leaflet, however, does not fulfil this promise to examine and criticize various planks in the Farmers' Platform. It makes no mention of any plank in the Farmers' Platform. It does not, even once, refer to the Farmers' Platform by that name. "The Western Platform" and "the Grain Growers' platform" are the terms it uses, instead. Why this harping on the West and on the Grain Growers? The Farmers' Platform has been adopted by the organized farmers of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and New Brunswick, who have all decided to use their organized strength to secure the election to parliament of men who will work for national legislation to put into operation the principles set forth in that declaration of policy for the national welfare and progress.

The leaflet we have been considering, addresses itself excitedly to organized labor and to returned soldiers. It begins thus:—

> With each successive morning the organized Grain Growers make a new demand upon parliament.

From start to finish the leaflet, throughout the whole of its twelve hundred words, is like a fire alarm bell, summoning organized labor and returned soldiers to save the country from the Grain Growers. Here is a sample of it:—

> The immediate adoption of the Grain Growers' platform would produce a situation in Canada in which only Bolshevists would rejoice, and they only, until their teaching produced its inevitable effects. The Grain Growers profess to desire an alliance with organized labor and yet, in a period full of hazard and uncertainty, wings of their organization urge the instant adoption of a programme which would throw a multitude of workers upon the streets and introduce the soldiers to a country paralyzed by industrial uncertainty and confusion.
>
> It is inconceivable that the Grain Growers would press their revolutionary demands at this time if they had ever seriously considered the certain consequence of their proposals.

Such is the stuff which the self-styled Reconstruction organization (a subsidiary body of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association), with Sir John Willison at its head, is putting out in immense quantities, regardless of cost. But the members of the labor unions and the returned soldiers are not thus to be stampeded by false fire alarms. They are examining and criticising the planks of the Farmers' Platform for themselves.

Where to Get the Revenue

In closing his article in this issue of The Guide, Sir John Willison dwells on the heavy national expenditures which must be made in the immediate future. He mentions the Welland Canal, and the Hudson Bay Railway, and other public works requiring expenditures which he speaks of as "inevitable," and adds:—

> Beyond all else there is the fact that tens of thousands of soldiers are coming home, after incalculable sacrifices in our behalf, and that we would be altogether unworthy of these sacrifices if we did not take all necessary measures to provide employment and stimulate all the activities of the country.

But Sir John smoothly avoids the essential question. Is it just, is it in the interests of Canadian welfare and progress, that the pensions of disabled soldiers, and of the dependents of the men killed in the war, to say nothing of the wages of industry, should be taxed according to the necessaries of life used, while wealth gets off lightly in comparison? In no other leading country has the national system of taxation rested so lightly upon wealth and so heavily upon the consumption of the necessaries of life by the mass of the people. In no other country has there been such an unjust loading of the heavy end of the burden of taxation upon the consuming and producing classes as has been developed in this country out of the existing sytem of raising federal revenue by indirect taxation.

Taken as a whole, Sir John Willison's article is an adroitly-written expansion of a question which figures in large type in the Canadian Manufacturers' Association campaign of newspaper advertising. That question is, "Where Is the Revenue to Come From?" The answer is that, as in other countries, direct taxation can be made to provide greatly more of the public revenue than indirect taxation. The system in this country works the other way round.

Strange Blindness to the Truth

Sir John Willison writes:—

> In all the literature of the Grain Growers and free trade advocates, I have seen nothing to convince me that farmers are more heavily taxed than other people in Canada.

Why should Sir ohn Willison need to be convinced by arguments of a truth which is as plain as the nose upon his face? Surely Sir John Willison cannot ever have thought attentively upon this matter, if he is unaware of the fact that one great difference between the farmers and "other people in Canada" is that the farmers' homes are the centre of their business plants, whereas the homes of the dwellers in cities or towns are simply the places where they live, and are not, in addition, the places where their industry is carried on.

The tariff taxation of such necessaries of life as woolen underwear and outerwear, and boots, and a hundred-and-one other things, affects Sir John Willison and all other city dwellers as it affects the farmers. But no other class of the Canadian people have to carry, not only a burden of taxation upon their necessaries of life, but also in addition, such a burden of unjust taxation upon the implements and equipment necessary to their industry as the farmers have to carry.

The taxation upon the implements and equipment of manufacturing industry is passed on to the purchasers of the products of the foundries and factories and other manufacturing establishments. Agricultural industry cannot do this. It is true that workmen, like carpenters and bricklayers, and others who work as individuals, using tools which they own themselves, are, like the farmers, taxed upon their necessaries of the industry, as well as upon other necessaries of life. But a carpenter's kit and a bricklayer's kit represent an outlay in money which is only a very small fraction of what a farmer's machinery and implements cost him.

Thus it is that the statement that the farmers, that is to say, the men engaged in the fundamental industry in Canada, "are more heavily taxed than other people in Canada," which Sir John Willison declares his inability to see the truth of, is, nevertheless, for all Sir John's strange blindness to it, a statement of manifest, undeniable fact.

The Principle of Direct Taxing

In the advertising campaign of protectionist propaganda which the Manufacturers' Association is carrying on in the newspapers, there is a misstatement of the plank in the Farmers' Platform which declares for "a direct tax on unimproved land values, including all natural resources." The Guide, in referring to this a couple of weeks ago, pointed out that the report of the Unemployment Commission of Ontario, in 1916, of which Sir John Willison was president, advocated strongly the taxation of unimproved land values, the most valuable of which are the sites of great business buildings in the business centres of the largest cities, and also in mines and forests, and other natural resources owned by a relatively small percentage of the people, many such owners being non-residents. Sir John writes:—

> Editor, Grain Growers' Guide: You quote from the Report of the Ontario Commission on Unemployment a statement that "land values resulting from the growth of communities should be available for community responsibilities," and you estimate that a tax of one per cent. on the unimproved land values of Canada would yield from seventy to eighty millions of dollars. I doubt the accuracy of the estimate, but I did and do agree with the argument of the Unemployment Commission, of which I was chairman.
>
> I think it is fair to tax land withheld from use. I am favorable to income taxes and also to taxation of profits when such taxation is not so applied as to prevent expansion and reduce production. But surely we must leave some sources of revenue to the provinces and the municipalities whose obligations steadily increase and from which the

> people continually demand fresh services. It will doubtless be found when all available sources of federal revenue are drawn upon that it will still be necessary to maintain customs duties, which will give a considerable measure of protection to Canadian industries. I am convinced also, that by courageous development of our natural resources and a wise stimulation of industries indigenous to Canada, we could very greatly increase the public revenues.
>
> J. S. WILLISON.
>
> Toronto, April 8, 1919.

It is satisfactory to know that Sir John still believes in the principle of the taxing of unimproved land values as a source of the necessary public revenue. Lloyd George's history-making budgets left it impossible for any intelligent and fair-minded person anywhere in the world to hold any other belief. But why restrict to the provinces?

Why should Dominion revenue more than provincial revenue be raised by indirect taxation, which through prices enhanced by the tariff puts at least two or three dollars into certain private pockets for every dollar it puts into the public till? As for what Sir John says of the necessity of protectionism, we would again ask him what he has to say about the plank in the Farmers' Platform, endorsed by Thomas Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, which declares that any industry claiming to need tariff protection should be ready to open all its books for public inspection, in proof of the truthfulness of its claim.

C.P.R. Disclaims Responsibility

In connection with the attack aimed at The Guide by the Farm and Ranch Review, of Calgary, a so-called farm journal, controlled by officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway, we have received the following communication from the vice-president of the C.P.R.

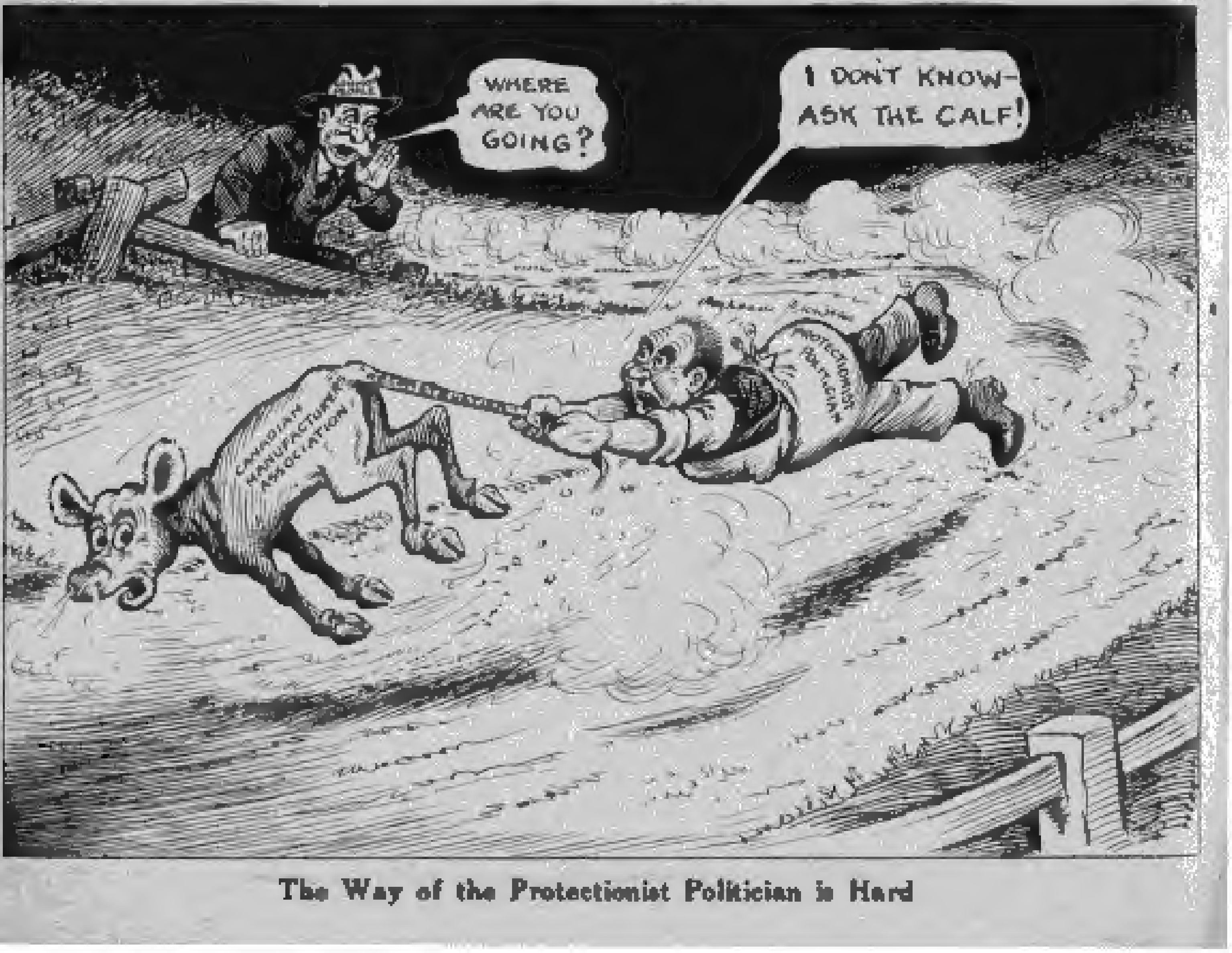
> CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
> Western Lines
> Office of the Vice-President
> Winnipeg, Man.,
> April 16, 1919.
>
> The Editor,
> Grain Growers' Guide,
> Winnipeg, Man.
>
> Dear Sir:—
>
> I have read in your issue of this date, an article respecting a circular sent out by the publishers of the Farm and Ranch Review, of Calgary, which contains statements considered as reflecting on the management and policy of your publication. You seem to be under the impression that the circular in question may have been instigated, or prompted by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. I desire to give you the most unqualified and emphatic assurance that your suspicion is unfounded.
>
> I have telegraphed the officers of the Company, who are Directors of the Publishing Company at Calgary, and they advise me that the circular was drafted and distributed without their knowledge or concurrence, and that if it had been submitted to them for approval such approval would not have been given.
>
> Yours truly,
> D. C. COLEMAN,
> Vice-President.

It is satisfactory to know that the foul attack from the camouflaged farm journal was not inspired by the C.P.R., and is disapproved of by that company. It will also be a satisfaction to our readers to know that the standing of The Guide in the publishing world is so high that this low attack has not been a serious matter. However, the incident is one which demonstrates to farmers the necessity of being ever on the watch. There are wolves in sheep's clothing who would do any thing to destroy or disrupt the farmers' organization. There are many fair-weather friends of the farmer who live on the farmers' money, but who only seek a favorable opportunity to betray him.

The Guide was established with the farmers' money, is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers, and for ten years has fought the farmers' fight as no other journal has done, or could do. The stronger the support The Guide receives from the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the more it will be able to do in the fight for a square deal. One of the very greatest needs of the organized farmers today is to have The Guide read in every farm home in these three provinces. This could be accomplished in a very few weeks if every real friend of The Guide would lend a hand.

No reader of The Guide would hesitate to introduce a friend to another friend. Why not do the same with The Guide? Thousands of our readers have done this and we ask all friends of The Guide to do it now. The regular subscription price of The Guide is $1.50 for one year, or $3.00 for three years. We shall allow any subscriber to keep half of this as commission from any new subscription collected, or it may all be sent to The Guide and will add that much to The Guide's fighting fund.

We shall make the same proposition to any local association. It will help boost the local to have every farmer in the district reading The Guide and will help mightily in the Big Drive for Political Action. The Guide is with the organized farmers to the finish in their fight for justice. We ask the farmers to help us in this way to make The Guide of greater service than ever. Even though it is seeding time, a few minutes can always be spared to assist a friend in doing greater work.


WHERE ARE YOU GOING?
I DON'T KNOW— ASK THE CALF!
CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION
PROTECTIONIST POLITICIAN

The Way of the Protectionist Politician is Hard

Great Britain and Free Trade

Old Land Still True to Her Traditional Policy, and Likely to Remain So---By John W. Ward

LONDON, England, March 21.—England has not gone back on her policy of Free Trade, and I am convinced that she will not do so, at any rate, in the near future. I say this after discussing the question with Tariff Reformers and Free Traders here in London, after studying the speeches and manifestoes of politicians of all parties, and after watching the actions as well as listening to the words of ministers, manufacturers and business men generally. Sometimes actions speak louder than words.

The belief is common in many quarters that the present British government is pledged to introduce Protection, and it is true that a majority of the members of the House of Commons are men who have advocated Tariff Reform. Nevertheless, the statement I have made above holds good, for reasons which will appear.

Restrictions Withdrawn

The import restriction policy adopted during the war by the British government has, I believe, been made much of by Canadian Protectionists as a proof of Britain's determination to adopt Protection. But this policy, so far as it applied to Canada and the rest of the Empire, has now been abandoned, and Canadian and other British products are now admitted freely to the United Kingdom, except that a very few articles, including automobiles, which are classed as luxuries, are subject to a duty. The import restriction policy was adopted in February, 1916, not for the purpose of protecting British industries, but in order that the tonnage which was available for bringing supplies across the seas might be used only for the transport of munitions of war, the necessaries of life, and those things which were essential to keep British industry going, with special reference to the export trade, which was necessary to help keep down the excess of imports over exports, and so assist in keeping foreign exchange as near as possible to the normal level.

A War Measure

This was essentially a war measure, made necessary by the "U" boat campaign of Germany, and its result, as intended, was the bringing of large quantities of shells, food and other necessaries of war to Great Britain in ships that would otherwise have been loaded with things not so vitally necessary. There is no doubt that this policy did, as a matter of course, provide a most effective form of protection to British manufacturers, some of whom were quick to take advantage of it; but that was incidental and not the purpose, as is clearly shown by the report of the war cabinet for 1917 (the last available), which is before me as I write.

The application of the restriction, especially during recent months, constituted a serious discrimination against Canadian manufacturers, as compared, for instance, with their United States rivals. In granting licenses for the import of the comparatively small quantity of goods which could be admitted, it was necessary to have some basis, and the method followed was to take the imports of a certain article from each country for some previous year and grant a license for a percentage of that quantity for the current year. The year 1916 was often taken as the basis, and since in that year Canadian plants were largely engaged in producing war materials, 15 or 20 per cent. of Canadian shipments of any other class of goods would be a very small quantity. The United States, on the other hand, was not in the war in 1916, and her exports of commercial wares were much larger. The consequence was that the United States, being allowed the same percentage of her 1916 shipments, could obtain a license for much larger quantities of goods.

Trade Mission Acts

This matter naturally received considerable attention from Lloyd Harris, the head of the Canadian Trade Mission in London, who, failing to secure any action by the officials who administer such things, took steps to bring the matter very forcibly before responsible members of the government. When once the real situation had been demonstrated, quick action was taken to remove the cause of grievance. Speaking in the House of Commons on March 7, W. C. Bridgman, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, said:—

"The government have decided that no import restrictions shall be, or continue to be, imposed on goods coming from any part of the Empire without the consent of the cabinet, which will not be given unless some unforeseen necessity arises. It is not possible, at present, to remove restrictions on imports from foreign countries, but all raw materials will be free from import restrictions."

A Case in Point

This concession immediately relieved a situation which had been ridiculous. It was not that Canadian manufacturers wanted to sell their goods in Great Britain, but British manufacturing plants were actually at a standstill, because they could not get the finished product of Canadian or foreign industries, which are the raw material of their own. A case in point was a rivet works, with which I am personally familiar. This plant uses wire rods as its raw material, and before the war got these chiefly from Germany. In the early part of the war, supplies were obtained from Canada, but after the import restrictions were imposed the supply was practically cut off. At the present time this plant has large orders on hand, but is obliged to keep its workmen idle for lack of raw material. Rivets, again, are a raw material of other industries, which are also tied up, and it is easy to see how far reaching and disastrous this sort of thing can be when it applies to many different lines of manufacture. By this time Canadian-made rods are on the way to England, along with other steel products, woodenware of many kinds, agricultural implements, newsprint, wall-paper and other paper products, boots and shoes, lumber, and many other lines of goods, for which, owing to the disorganized state of British industry, there is a great and urgent demand in this country.

Shackled by Regulations

British industry today is in a terrible muddle through government restriction and regulation, added to strikes and threatened strikes. Not only are imports restricted, but exports are held up by all sorts of red tape and regulations, and with threats of a general stoppage by coal miners, railway men and transport workers, no manufacturer can give a price for any large quantity of goods. The result is that there is a great deal of unemployment, a scarcity of goods and very high prices. Take clothing, for example, for which there is a big demand, owing to demobilization. Almost any article of clothing, from hats to boots, costs three times as much in England today as it did before the war, and people who have just come from Canada tell me that prices are much lower in Toronto and Winnipeg than they are in London. In normal times the reverse is the case, and evidently there is a great opportunity for Canadian manufacturers in the British market. And that opportunity is being taken advantage of in many lines.

Meanwhile the government is being bombarded almost every day in parliament with demands for the removal of all restrictions upon trade. The benefits which manufacturers are getting from the restrictions on foreign trade are far outweighed by the harm which is done them and the general public is suffering acutely from exorbitant prices.

The War Still On

The government, however, cannot see its way clear to accede to these demands. Its spokesmen in parliament point out that shipping is still far from plentiful, that the war is not yet over, and the blockade of enemy countries is still necessary to secure proper peace terms, and that, as a matter of military policy, certain "key" industries must be protected at all costs. The latest arrangement is that the whole situation will be reviewed on September 1 next.

Yesterday I visited the offices of two widely divergent organizations—the Cobden Club and the Tariff Reform League. I found the secretaries of both these organizations quite hopeful as to the outlook from their own point of view.

At the Cobden Club I talked with F. J. Shaw, an alert, energetic and well-informed north countryman, whose welcome showed that he knew something of what The Guide and its readers are doing for the Free Trade cause. While Mr. Shaw recognized that this was no time for Free Traders in Great Britain to rest on their oars, and that the recent general election was a win for the Protectionist element, he was by no means dismayed.

Why Tariff Reform Fails

"What has kept this Free Trade country in the past," he said, "and what will keep it a Free Trade country in the future, is the fact that the moment anyone attempts to put down in black and white what he means by Tariff Reform, he immediately antagonizes one half of his supporters. It was one thing to put a tariff wall around Canada years ago, in an early stage of its development, and then build up industries inside it, but it is a totally different thing to put a tariff wall around our British industries which have been developed under Free Trade, and which draw their life-blood from overseas. There are a lot of people in this country who would like to 'tax the foreigner,' but when some one attempts to show them how it is to be done, they immediately find that it is themselves and their industry which is going to be taxed, and they want none of it. It is only by telling one story in one place and another story somewhere else, that the Tariff Reformers can gain converts.

Northampton and Bermondsey

"At Northampton, for instance, which is a boot and shoe manufacturing district, the people are told that boots and shoes are to be taxed, but leather is to come in free as a raw material. In Bermondsey we have tanneries, and there the Tariff Reform policy is to tax foreign leather, but admit hides free. And of course, when a Tariff Reformer is talking to farmers, it is hides that are to be protected. We actually had one man running in Bermondsey and advocating a tariff on leather, and then, when he was defeated, he went to Northampton and told them leather was to be free and boots and shoes taxed.

"We have had some amusing instances of this sort of inconsistency. In East Edinburgh they make shipbuilding materials, blooms, billets, and such things, but build no ships, and the Tariff Reform candidate at a previous election, Mr. Cox, said that under Tariff Reform shipbuilding materials would be protected by the tariff. At Greenock, on the Clyde, where they build ships but do not produce the materials, Parker Smith told the people that shipbuilding was to be protected, but shipbuilding materials would, of course, come in duty free. At Partick, close by, they both manufacture the materials and build the ships, and when Mr. Mackonichie, the Tariff Reform candidate there, was asked if shipbuilding materials were to be protected, he replied that he would think about it, and if it was a good thing he would vote for it. One of our friends who had taken pains to get these answers, then went on the stump in Glasgow and other places and made very effective little speeches, describing the arrival of these shiploads of blooms and billets from abroad. One of these, he said, would dock at Edinburgh and pay a duty, because Mr. Cox said so. Another would go to Greenock and come in free,

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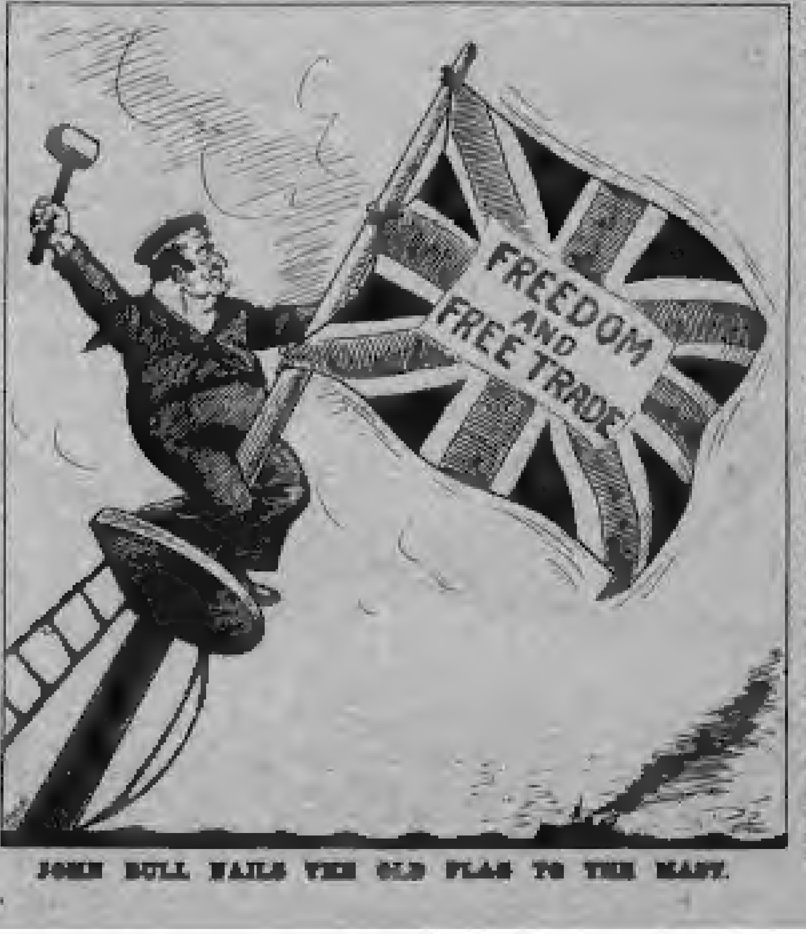


JOHN BULL NAILS THE OLD FLAG TO THE MAST.

Do Pure-breds Thrive in Western Canada? Ask These Robust Shorthorn Youngsters. They Are Native to the Prairies.

Secret of Successful Co-operation

Its Basis is Ethical---Its Tendency Moral---By W. D. Albright

THE secret of successful co-operation is epitomized in Emerson's idea, each for all and all for each. To the extent that this ethical ideal can be realized in practice, co-operation will permanently succeed. Without it none but an ephemeral success will ever result. Human achievement is an expression of character. Sound ethics are the basis of enduring business. This is particularly true of co-operative effort, which imposes upon character much more severe tests than does competitive enterprise. In competition a very large factor in success is alert, far-sighted selfishness with ability to out-wit, out-do and out-general rivals. To be sure, such selfishness must be tempered by consideration for co-workers and patrons, but when not too gross and obtrusive, it contributes to the material advantage of self. The old order has been one of ascendancy, dominance, control one of another, the building of one person's success on another's comparative failure. Co-operation presupposes the reversal of all that. It requires the submergence of personal ambition in a pool for the common good. Its supreme discipline is one of self-control. It opposes aggrandizement and greed and seeks to better the condition of each by working for the good of all. It aims to succeed by lifting up the weak instead of bearing them down. It is a noble ideal. Are we ready for it?

To be candid, I do not think we are any too ready or will be for many centuries. Co-operation in its highest fulfillment will be the evolution of future ages and the fundamental phase of that evolution will be the perfection of individual character. Without this we should be building on a yielding foundation.

Stupendous Changes Taking Place

Is there no hope, then, until the millenium? Ay, verily there is. We have creditable examples of co-operation already. Both the number and scale of these are rapidly increasing. The exercise of such co-operative capacity as we possess is reacting favorably upon us and broadening the foundations for future success. Striving towards achievement brings its own excellent rewards, apart altogether from the attainment of the goal. There is no ground for pessimism, but it is well to temper zeal with discernment. Critical enquiry is the means of ascertaining and avoiding pitfalls. Self-knowledge is more profitable than self-satisfaction.

Stupendous changes in social and business organization are taking place. Great undertakings, such as government ownership and operation of railroads—which is large-scale co-operation—have been thrust upon us. The world must grapple with bigger problems than have ever confronted it before. It is of the utmost importance that we look ahead in a spirit of eager, searching inquiry. ''Where there is no vision the people perish.''

Government operation of public utilities is a plank of socialism, and socialism is another name for co-operation on a national scale. The economic principles of socialism are excellent. The trouble is that most Socialists are Utopian dreamers—not practical. They would thrust the millenium upon us without preparing us to receive and utilize it. Such ill-calculated attempts can result only in abysmal Bolshevistic failure.

Socialists have been prone to assume that common ownership and operation of all means of production would eliminate the influence of greed and bring about a beatific state where all men would be angel-brothers. Are the Bolshevists angels? Wholesale panaceas never pan out. Socialistic progress must be step by step. Ages upon ages of evolution of character will be necessary to prepare the most advanced races to make ideal use of the ideal principles of Socialism. Said Pope:—

> ''For forms of government let fools
> contest,
> Whate'r is best administered is best.''

Pope's thought is not a whole truth but it touches one. An ideal theory of society would not produce its expected fruit without an ideal community to practice it. Better that the system accord with the stage of progress of the people for whom it is prescribed. The rule of brute force is best for those who can substitute nothing better.

Co-operation Born of Desperate Conditions

Examine the history of co-operation and you will be struck with the fact that it has nearly always been born of desperate conditions. Severe hardship, arising often from gross abuses rampant under a competitive system, have driven people to co-operate in order to better their estate. It was so in Denmark, where hard times were the spur. It was so in the grain trade of the West. The sobering fact is that very often in the past when times improved, or an amelioration of the abuses of competitive merchandising came about, the co-operative cohesion weakened or dissolved. The rending forces of jealousy, suspicion, greed, selfishness and independence drove the co-operators asunder and a pessimistic impression took root that farmers, in particular, could not co-operate in a permanently successful way.

Modern experience, particularly among the grain growers of the West, seems to give the denial to that fear. Personally I believe we can achieve an enduring success but it is well to recognize that future expansion of the farmers' co-operative movement will not only impart strength on the one hand but introduce tests on the other. The union is still welded by a standing threat of the evils of exposure to an unrestrained competitive system, ready to fleece the producer. When co-operation will have extended to a point where the menace of direct danger will have been eliminated, the keenest tests of harmony will be due. A common danger will temporarily unite traditional enemies against a common foe, overshadowing lesser differences for the time being. A world aroused joined hands to combat the common danger of Pan-German militarism. The same world with that danger temporarily subdued, renews, in degree, its international bickerings and rivalries. The problems of the Peace Chamber are more complex than those of the War Council. And they will not all have been solved when the plenipotentiaries depart from Paris.

Pork-Barrel Politics

One thing that modifies my hope for the early success of co-operation in national affairs is the manifestation of greed in the form of pork-barrel politics—each individual, each community, each interest, each member of parliament, trying to milk the government cow. I have in mind a representative whose main policy used to be to get more government money expended in his constituency. He advocated it openly and stood ready to welcome any proposal, sound or unsound, likely to result thus. Unless we can get away from that sort of thing; unless we can broaden our views; unless we can refrain from asking for our own neighborhood what we would not approve for another; unless we can come to realize that government property is our property and substitute service for exploitation on the part of government employees, I fear that government ownership and operation of public utilities will prove a demoralizing and monumental failure. We must press the lessons home and be willing to apply them first of all to Number One.

How many government employees would refrain from seeking more salary than they were sure they were worth? How many farmers would refrain from petitioning for a railway depot that supervised competitive control would deny as unwarranted? How much practical idealism is there in human character? To every servant and every patron such vital questions must come home, to be answered unselfishly from the standpoint of equity and public interest.

Let us blink no facts. Let us rather face them courageously. Let us scrutinize difficulties, recognize dangers, peer into the future for pitfalls. Let us make haste slowly in co-operative attempts, whether local or national, building one sure success on top of another instead of tumbling together a chaos of over-lapping failures. We must learn to co-operate by co-operating, cautiously, step by step, and not be disappointed if the lessons seem slowly acquired.

Vision Fired—Discretion Sharpened

Above all, let us continue to prepare the seed-bed by widespread, broad-minded education. There is much in every individual that responds to a sane idealism. It is for us to appeal to that and develop it. Every church and school, every great farmers' organization and many other institutions are helping in the grand work. Vision must be fired while discretion is sharpened. Ideals must be raised and ethics cultivated. By and by will come about a way of thinking which will hold it a disgrace to be rich and an honor to serve. The war has proved that millions upon millions are ready to sacrifice for exalted purpose not only material well-being but life itself, once the call grips their attention. The day will come when the less dramatic service of mankind in peace will command as whole-souled consecration of self as did the war.

The basis of healthy co-operation is ethical, and its tendency is moral. The Socialists are partly right there, only their imagination leaps too far. Though the farmers of Canada are co-operating to secure material, tangible benefits, the most valuable fruit of all is the retroactive effect on character, with emphasis on loyalty, honor, magnanimity, service and harmony. The effect of co-operation upon our individual and national character is far more to be prized than its contribution to material welfare. Through seeking the one we shall gain the other. It is one of ''all these things'' that shall be added.

Canada's Biggest Dairy Company

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited, and Some of its Activities—By R. D. Colquette

WHEN the province of Saskatchewan was created in 1905, it found the dairy industry within its newly-formed boundaries in a struggling, faintly hopeful condition. The new minister of agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, after a careful study of the situation, decided to form a dairy branch within his department. With the ability to pick good men, which contributed so much to his success as the head of his department, Mr. Motherwell chose W. A. Wilson as head of the new branch, with the title of dairy commissioner. In the dairy policy which was laid down and followed, the word "co-operation" was always spelled in capitals. The record made in the development of co-operative creameries for the next ten years, was an inspiring one, as is shown by the following figures:—

	1907	1917
Patrons and shareholders	213	8,126
Pounds of butter manufactured	66,240	2,482,400
Av'ge creamery income	16,360	30,800

This table shows that during the period the number of patrons and shareholders increased 3,300 per cent., while the output of butter increased over 3,800 per cent. The annual income of local units at the end of the period was $566,152.08.

A Long Step Forward

The history of co-operation is replete with lessons showing that the highest success in co-operative endeavor is not attained by isolated co-operative units. It is only attained by the co-ordinating influence of a strong central management. This lesson was not lost on the Saskatchewan dairy branch, and on March 19, 1917, an act was passed by the Saskatchewan legislature, incorporating the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd., with power to take over existing creameries, build new ones and engage in various lines of activity connected with the dairy industry. The company was authorized to issue $500,000 capital stock, divided into shares of $20 each, no person to hold more than 50 shares. The one man one vote system was provided for. Cash dividends on paid up capital were limited to ten per cent., after which patronage dividends might be distributed, thus making the company a truly co-operative one. Provision was made for government loans to the company up to 75 per cent. of the cost of any building and plant needed in its business, the same to be repaid within 20 years, at an interest rate not to exceed six per cent.

The stock which the shareholders subscribe for is, of course, in the whole company, and the profits shared in are those of the whole system considered as a unit. If an independent creamery is taken over, and one of the shareholders hold too much stock, it must be sold down to the limit of the shares authorized under the act; that is, 50 shares at $20 each, or a total of $1,000. The cash payment on stock subscribed is 25 per cent., the balance being subject to call. So far no call has been found necessary.

Development of the Company

With the formation of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd., Mr. Wilson resigned as dairy commissioner to become general manager of the new company. Later, his successor in the department, F. M. Logan, went over to the company in the capacity of assistant general manager. The company's president is that doughty champion of co-operation, W. C. Paynter, of Tantallon, and the secretary, L. C. Wirtz, of Wadena.

Some 20 of the co-operative creameries which had been operating as local units up to the close of 1917, have been amalgamated into the one big company. In addition, the company has entered into the cold storage business. One of the most up-to-date cold storage plants in Canada was built at Saskatoon, and has been in operation for about a year. A reference to the illustrations on this page will give some idea of its extent and how it is operated. Already it is too small to handle the volume of business offered, and extensions and alterations are under way. In addition, a large cold storage plant has been taken over in Regina, a smaller one, operated on the brine system, has been secured at Vonda, while at North Battleford a splendid new plant is under course of construction. In the construction of the Saskatoon plant, assistance has been received from the Dominion government under the Cold Storage Act, by which a bonus of 30 per cent. of the cost of construction and equipment of a cold storage plant is granted out of the Federal funds.

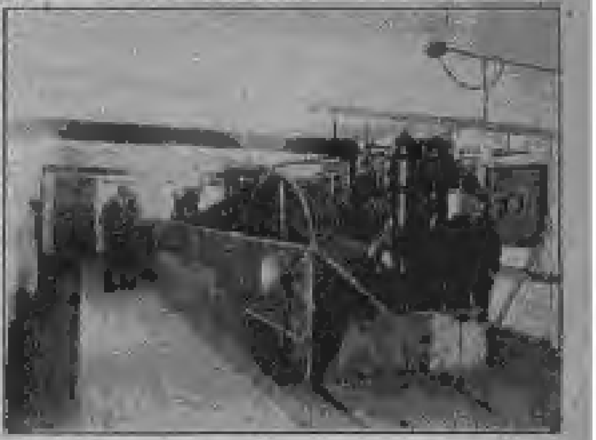
At the annual meeting of the company, held in Saskatoon, on February 26 last, the directors' report showed that the surplus of the company on its operations for the year ending November 2, 1918, after paying dividend of eight per cent., making final payments for butterfat and eggs, and providing for legal reserve, was $6,447, bringing the total reserve up to $78,380. During the financial year, 10,879 new shares were subscribed for, on which the cash payments amounted to $56,988.74. In addition, $47,092.05 shares in locals had been exchanged for shares in the company, making the subscribed capital $217,048.99. The company's turnover for the year, as shown in the balance sheet, was $1,887,318.44, an increase of almost 100 per cent. of the business of the previous year. The total make of butter during the year was 2,870,683 pounds.

Cold Storage Facilities

The cold storage plants are used, first of all, as clearing houses for the company's business. Through them pass the butter manufactured at the local creameries and the eggs and poultry collected. Considerable business is also done in providing cold storage facilities for merchants and packers, while a service is also rendered for city consumers and farm producers in holding small lots of butter, fruit, meat, poultry and other perishable products.

"As a result of having our own storage during the past season, we saved our patrons at least $40,000," said Mr. Logan, as we discussed the company's activities some time ago. "Had we not had our own storage facilities we would have been obliged to throw our summer make of butter on the market as it was produced, some of it when the market was at its worst. With our present system, however, we can hold the summer make under the best conditions provided by our cold storage plants until the market had picked up. The refrigerator car systems on the main lines bring the produce to the central storage plants, which then perform their true function in preserving perishable food products over the period of over-production, until a falling off in the supply widens the market for them."

The Cold Storage Plant of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Limited, at Saskatoon.


The Electrically-driven Ammonia Compressor in the Saskatoon Plant.

When meat, fowl, or other products which are to be frozen are received, they are first subjected to a moderate temperature to chill them, after which they are frozen solid and kept in that condition as long as they remain in storage. Different rooms are held at different temperatures, those used for the storage of eggs and fruit being kept around freezing point, while those in which frozen produce is stored are kept down almost to zero. A large amount of the space is taken by commercial concerns, though space is always reserved for the accommodation of consumers and farmers. It is the big lots, however, which are called upon to supply the major portion of the revenue. Frequently a car load of butter or meat is put in and not touched for four or five months. It is easy to see that on such a lot the profit would be greater than on the custom of a farmer, who would put in, say, two or three carcasses of beef, to be taken out at 25 or 30 different times. However, together they can be balanced up so that the business can be made to pay operating costs and provide accommodation for small dealers, producers and consumers.

I was, of course, particularly interested in the service which was being rendered to farmers. While at Saskatoon I saw this service splendidly illustrated. A man drove up with a carcass of pork in his automobile. It appeared

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Weighing in the Consignments.

Beef and Other Products in the Chilling Room.

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

Members Study Economics

NOTWITHSTANDING the obvious indifference in some communities regarding the work of the Grain Growers' Association there is no gainsaying the fact that were it not for the wonderful enthusiasm and voluntary labors of the rank and file, the proud position which the Saskatchewan Grain Growers at present enjoy, would be impossible.

The evidences of initiative, which from time to time, are exemplified by members of the association in the effort to create and maintain interest in the local, is a tribute to the general loyalty of the membership.

Life on the farm at best, especially during the seeding, harvesting, threshing, and the winter season, is grey and drab, which largely explains the rush to the city, where picture shows and other attractions too frequently develop the other extreme. It is all the more to the credit, therefore, of those members of the Grain Growers Association who are prepared to use their initiative and organizing ability to develop that esprit de corps so essential to the success of any movement.

Fred F. Henwood, of Luseland, secretary of the Abbott Grain Growers' Association, recently reported the adoption of a scheme which has received hearty endorsation by his local. A Bridge Tournament was arranged, in which every member should visit and be visited by every other member of the local and play a game of bridge. To initiate those unfamiliar with the game a surprise party was arranged to one of the wealthiest residents of the district, which was a huge success. Enthusiasm of the game thus started, was enhanced by the offer of a $50 War Bond for the winner of the tournament. A committee of four was appointed to work out the details, who arranged that each should pay five cents per game. The tournament is reported to be going along fine.

Boosting Membership

A dance was arranged to enlist all the ladies as members. The admission to same was placed at one dollar per couple, and the lady by returning the card for admission was given membership for one year in the Grain Growers' Association.

Owing to a serious outbreak of the Spanish "flu" immediately following the convention, the real success of this program was seriously interfered with; but the idea, as well as the willingness of carrying on, so fully commends itself as to deserve a wider publicity, and locals looking for ideas might do worse than take a leaf out of the Abbott Grain Growers' Association's book.

In a concluding paragraph Mr. Henwood says: "I omitted to mention that we have a lady librarian and a committee of ladies. We have a library from the McGill University, and many of our people are deep students of political and social economics, which may bear fruit when the question arises of a representative for our division in the Federal parliament.

Discuss Price of Wheat

By Geo. Miller, Lanigan

Sometime ago members of the Grain Growers' Association were invited to express their opinions on the various topics of the day. Therefore I take this liberty to give my views on fixing wheat prices. I believe the farmers are divided on this question and for this reason: I do not think we are justified in asking the government to fix a price which is for the purpose of preventing a decline. Also I do not believe for a moment the government will grant the request.

I think I may safely say the farmers are divided something after the following manner: (1) Free traders, who are adverse to any and every kind of bonusing and protection of privately-controlled interests; (2) Those who are free traders, but believe in a fixed price to prevent speculation and manipulation of the markets; (3) Those who are actuated by a spirit of revenge, and, thinking they have been unjustly treated, feel justified in getting what they can, how they can; (4) Protectionists.

There is no doubt that the two former classes are in the majority, and had the motion been put before the recent convention, with the idea of preventing the speculation in wheat, it would have been carried with a great majority and have been a truer interpretation of the feeling of the farmers in the province. Seeing the influence which the leaders have in shaping the expression of feeling in the body of the convention, it is a pity that power was not used to lean towards the high ideals which the Grain Growers have upheld for years, instead of towards the less commendable object of self-interest and temporary gain. The Grain Growers started out with high ideals, and are doing a great work. Let us hope they are not going to despair of reaching those ideals and henceforth seek only their own self-interest.

There is lots of room in this world for an organization that will endeavor to better conditions and to influence our law makers to consider, "Is this right or wrong?" instead of, "Is this popular or expedient?"

Let us consider our problems from the worthier viewpoint; then we will have no regrets if labor declines the "glad hand" and the G.W.V.A. stand aloof.

Criticises Mr. Dunning

I do not consider Mr. Dunning is justified in saying the government is under a moral obligation to fix the price of wheat to protect the farmers from probable loss. No government is under a moral obligation to grant special privileges to any section of the community to the disadvantage of the rest.

My observations lead me to believe that all the urging and advertising by the Food Board, or otherwise, could not increase the efforts of the farmers to any great extent, as they were already producing to the limit. Some few plungers, who started out thinking they saw a chance to get rich quick, may have invested heavily in farming operations and stand to suffer in consequence. Although there was much agitation for a fixed price before the armistice was signed, the government refused to give a guarantee. It is entirely wrong to take up the position that there is a likelihood that there will be so many farmers ruined that it is necessary for the country to keep them in business by a fictitious price, because there would be 100 farmers benefited, who could get along without this help, to everyone who could not do so. This is just the same kind of argument which the protectionists put forward; that the tariff is necessary to keep some of them in business.

We know it is detrimental to the community if some of the business men become ruined. But, by bonusing one whole line of business at the expense of all others; there must certainly be many who are ill able to afford contributing to the assistance of the many, who do not need such assistance.

If we could be so happy as to discover some means of helping those deserving individuals, who, through misfortune are in need; or if we could find some means whereby every man could demand his just deserts according to his enterprise and talents, it would be well. But one cannot help but think most of the pressure brought to bear on the governments so far is prompted by a rapacious desire for personal gain, rather than a desire for the welfare of the community. If the farmers were bound to follow a certain line, or, like the farmers in Great Britain, for instance, forced to run their business according to the dictates of the government, then the government would be under a moral obligation to indemnify them against loss.

There may be a real danger in the convention staging too many of those "star" speakers, whose eloquence may wield more influence than their grasp of the real temper of their audience should warrant. One cannot listen to these brilliant orations without a faint suspicion that we are being convinced without being enlightened. It seems to me the true office of these gifted speakers should be, not so much to convince his audience that his opinion is the only correct one, as to suggest the various pros and cons so that his hearers may form a true judgment for themselves.

More Money and Less Work

Are we all becoming affected with the prevailing madness for more money for less work, and more interest for less money? We have some of the leading bankers advocating a bonus on the mining of gold, to make more plentiful the currency which seems to be too plentiful already. We have the manufacturers telling us of the utmost difficulty in getting labor and materials; of the increasing scarcity of goods of every description. At the same time, they insist on the absolute necessity of retaining the tariff to protect their trade from ruin. We have the laborers demanding more pay for shorter hours, because everything they need is scarce and dear. The farmers, not to be outdone, are asking the legislators to spare a little time from the perusal of the numerous telegrams asking for free trade, to consider the advisability of taxing us to pay a bonus on the wheat. Mark Twain's Guilded Age has become tame.

One would have thought the farmers, who have upheld free trade so long, would not have been stampeded into the general chaos so easily. They have less excuse than labor to clamor for the satisfaction of the desires of the moment. They, sooner or later, have to suffer the first decline. Under our present system, labor can demand more pay; manufacturers can demand more protection. But with the world for his market the farmer is bound to accept the world price, and fix or bonus as we will, this is all he will get in the end. If he is farming temporarily, and intending to get this crop and there quit, he will gain, but the permanent farmers, the industry as a whole, will have to pay the fictitious price out of their own pockets in the end.

I do not wish to be unduly critical, but I believe there are many who think as I do, that in this we are applying the wrong remedy for the evil. Now that the farmers are intending to choose their own representatives, it is necessary that we take stock of ourselves. Are we going to elect members who will raise the government as the advocates of "class interest?" Or are we going to seek out real men who will realize that eventually we must get the real spirit of co-operation and keep as our motto, "Equity."

Convention's Big Questions

With the exception of the war, and movements associated therewith, it is doubtful if any organization of men in Canada, during the last few weeks, has attracted the same amount of widespread interest as the Grain Growers' Convention which was recently held in the City of Regina. Practically every publication in Canada, daily, weekly or monthly, contained lengthy and invariably favorable reports of the proceedings, while the comments on the same were more than less favorable.

Most Important Convention

Amongst the latter is found the following, which appears from the pen of Hugh McKellar, editor and proprietor of The Saskatchewan Farmer:—

"The annual convention of the Grain Growers, held recently in Regina, was the most important convention of any kind that has ever been held in western Canada. Delegates from all parts of the province were in attendance. The number of matters under discussion show clearly that the association, as years go by, is gaining in ability, concentration of thought, clear vision on great questions and courage to give its findings in no uncertain resolutions.

"Enthusiasm and loyalty to the officers, upon whom the success of the movement depends, and directness in handling all matters pertaining to the betterment of conditions of life in Saskatchewan marked the deliberations and findings of the convention to a remarkable degree. The leaders of the past are the leaders of today. These leaders have kept faith with the rank and file in all parts of the province, and realizing the responsibility that rests upon them, they have grappled with the big questions of today in such a manner that they are still leaders in the association, to whom the members give loyal support."

After giving a list of the many matters discussed by the convention, The Saskatchewan Farmer concluded by saying:—

"In discussing these questions, no member with a hobby, centred upon some narrow or selfish problem, received much consideration. Big questions, regarding our people as a whole, and Canada as a whole, were kept prominently in view. The above subject indicates in a general way, the wide range of thought and the practical aims of the association. The members are certainly readers, thinkers, and actors. Their object is to serve the present generation. Why pass on to the coming generation what can be done today?"

Labor Man Addresses Venn G.G.A.

Grain Growers and Labor men are not only casting friendly glances at each across the line fences, but are actually on visiting terms.

As an evidence of the sincerity of the above statement the following report of a meeting, held at Venn, is to hand, from James Devlin, president of the Venn Grain Growers' Association. The meeting was addressed by A. M. Eddy, of Saskatoon, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Council, of Saskatoon. At the provincial election of 1917, Mr. Eddy was the unsuccessful candidate for Saskatoon, in a three-cornered fight in which he polled a large vote:—

"The Venn Grain Growers' Association held a special meeting and rally for the purpose of hearing an address from A. M. Eddy, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labor Council, of Saskatoon. The hall was filled to capacity by members and friends, who were greatly interested in Mr. Eddy's remarks. For one-and-a-half hours, previous to the address, the time was very pleasantly passed in listening to songs, recitations, etc., by members of the association, and other friends.

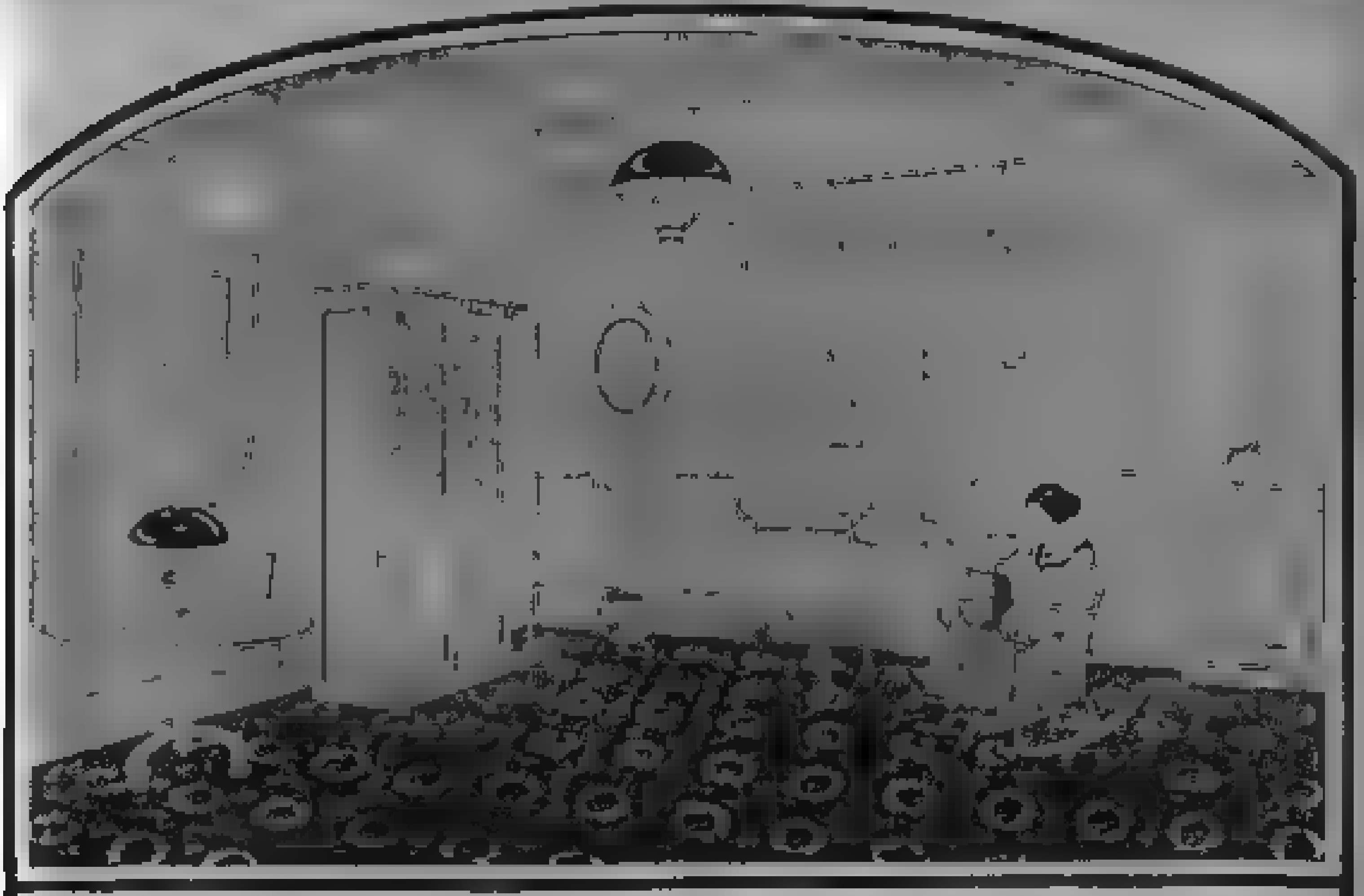
"Mr. Eddy's discourse on the Dominion Labor Party's Platform was very enlightening, and after some discussion it was thought there was very slight difference between the Labor Party's Platform and the Farmers' Platform.

"At the close of the discussion, a resolution was unanimously adopted, endorsing the platform of the Dominion Labor Party, and a hearty vote of thanks was extended to Mr. Eddy for his very able address.

"At this time, lunch was served by the ladies of the association, and the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing. Everyone left feeling well satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

"The local is busy organizing for the forthcoming struggle, when the returned soldiers, labor men and farmers will get together and elect their own representative for East Mountain constituency. Arrangements are under way to have other speakers address the local on their different platforms."

E. S. Baird, secretary of the Silton Grain Growers' Association draws attention to an oversight, whereby this local has not been credited with a donation of $5.00 to the Legal Fund. The amount of this contribution has been verified by the office records, and the Central office takes this opportunity of correcting this mistake, which was unintentionally omitted from the convention handbook.



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The moderate priced

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Although it resembles linoleum and floor oilcloth in appearance, Feltol is quite different in character and much less expensive. Made on a felt base instead of canvas, which is invariably used for oilcloths and linoleum, Feltol is resilient, soft and quiet, agreeable to the tread.

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Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

[illegible]he operation of war-time prohibition has given general satisfaction throughout the country:

Therefore the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] we are confident that they can only be solved by the removal of all tariffs between [illegible]

United Farmers of Alberta

[illegible]

community feeling. I enclose $50 membership fees for Duchess local for 1919. A. Morrill, Duchess local.

…a good example of all …ly belonging to Gadsby

Poor Start—Do Better

[illegible]

Flag Lake and Lousana … W. C. McKay, secretary-Treasurer, Lousana, Alberta.

…rolled. The great … passenger facilities … tion was discussed

Can You Beat This?

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Dreadnaught
TIRE CHAINS

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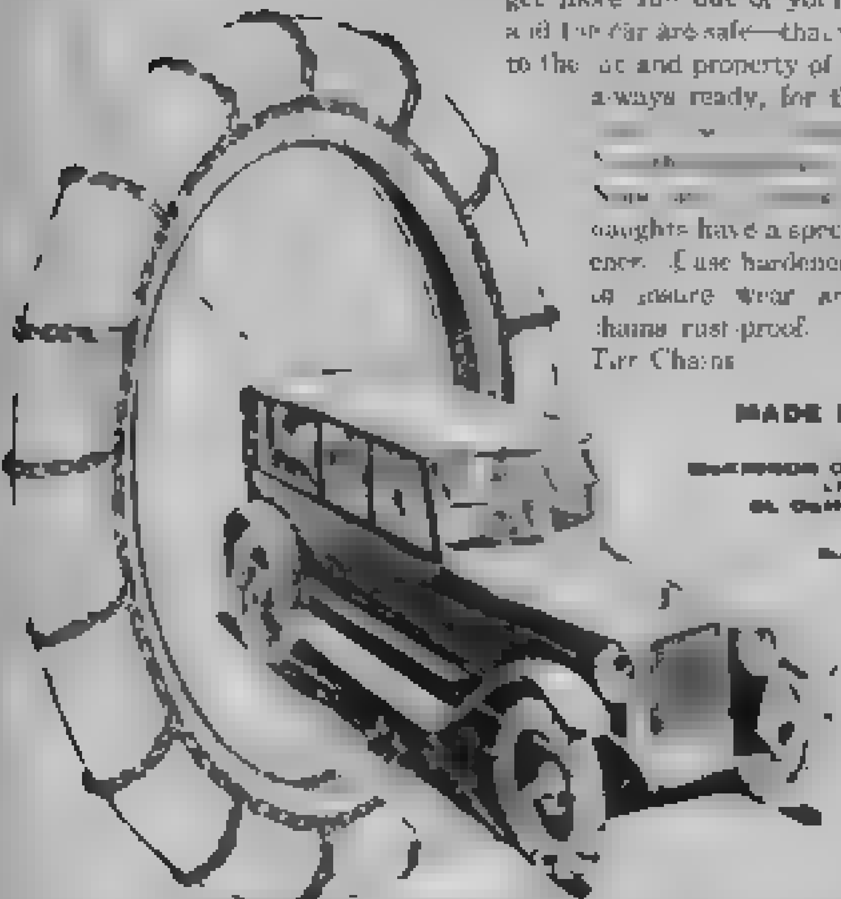
No reason why you should crawl along fearful always of what might happen

You can drive with assurance on any roads—get more fun out of your car—feel that you and the car are safe—that you are not a menace to the life and property of others—if you have always ready, for the first sign of wet [illegible] Dreadnaughts have a special Long lever Fastener. Case hardened and electric-welded to insure wear and strength. Rim chains rust-proof. They are finality in Tire Chains



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The [illegible] Guide

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WE SELL NETS AND NETTING
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Got Gophers?
Kill Em Quick
[illegible]
KILL EM QUICK
[illegible]

[illegible]

The High Prairie U.F.A. [illegible] held in the schoolhouse, [illegible]

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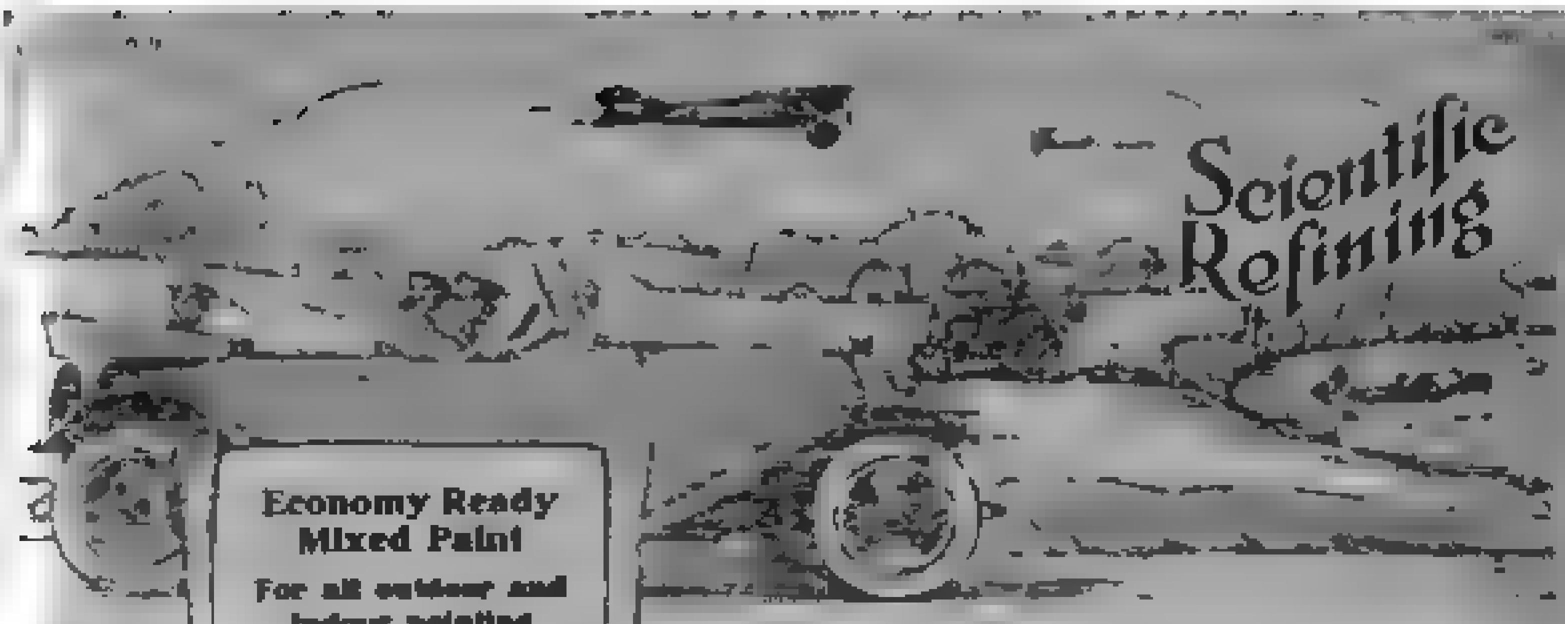

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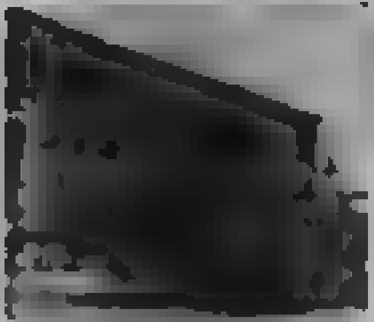

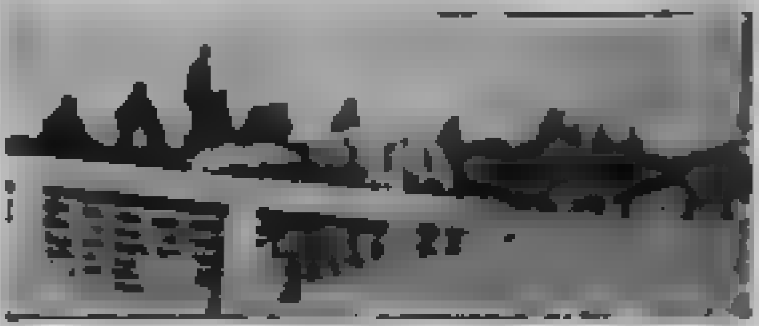

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Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

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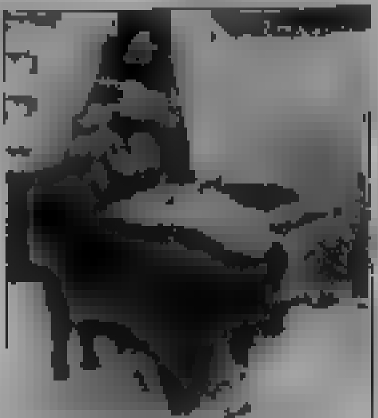

Going Up The Cattle.

[illegible]

Grades and Prices

[illegible]

The Cat of ... Belsen ... Eran Reyes

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The One Lead of Cattle

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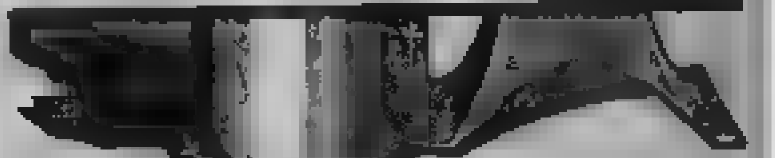
The Man Who Buys a
DE LAVAL
Is Taking No Chances



Most any kind of cream separator will do fairly good work the first few months, when it is new.

But if it is a cheaply made or inferior machine, after the first few months your trouble will begin.

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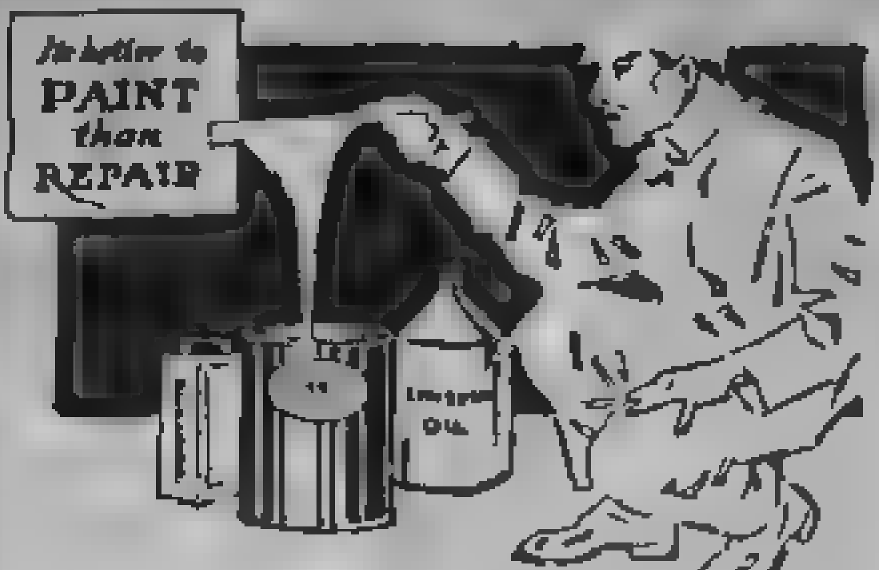

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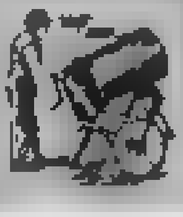


[illegible]

[illegible]

Livestock and Farming

[illegible] the grain growers [illegible] for the farmer [illegible]

Fleeting Changes

[illegible]

Calgary Milk Prices

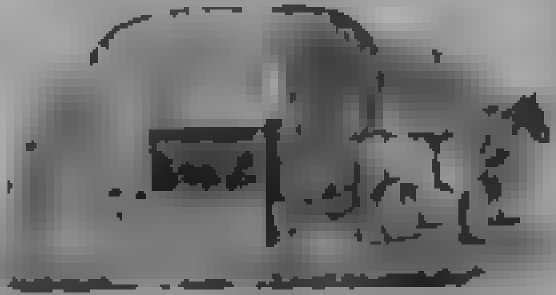
[illegible] producers present the [illegible] during the latter [illegible]

[illegible] per [illegible] the end of [illegible]

Western Canada Shorthorn Show and Sale

W[illegible]

[illegible] blood in the [illegible] man. Some [illegible] need for this [illegible] little beyond [illegible] at. The in[illegible] ving faith in [illegible] he need for [illegible] best Sh[illegible] [illegible]



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It Pays To Use Scales

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Avero Farm SHORTHORNS

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L. A. [illegible] [illegible]

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LINDSAY BROS., Edrell Stock Farm
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SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

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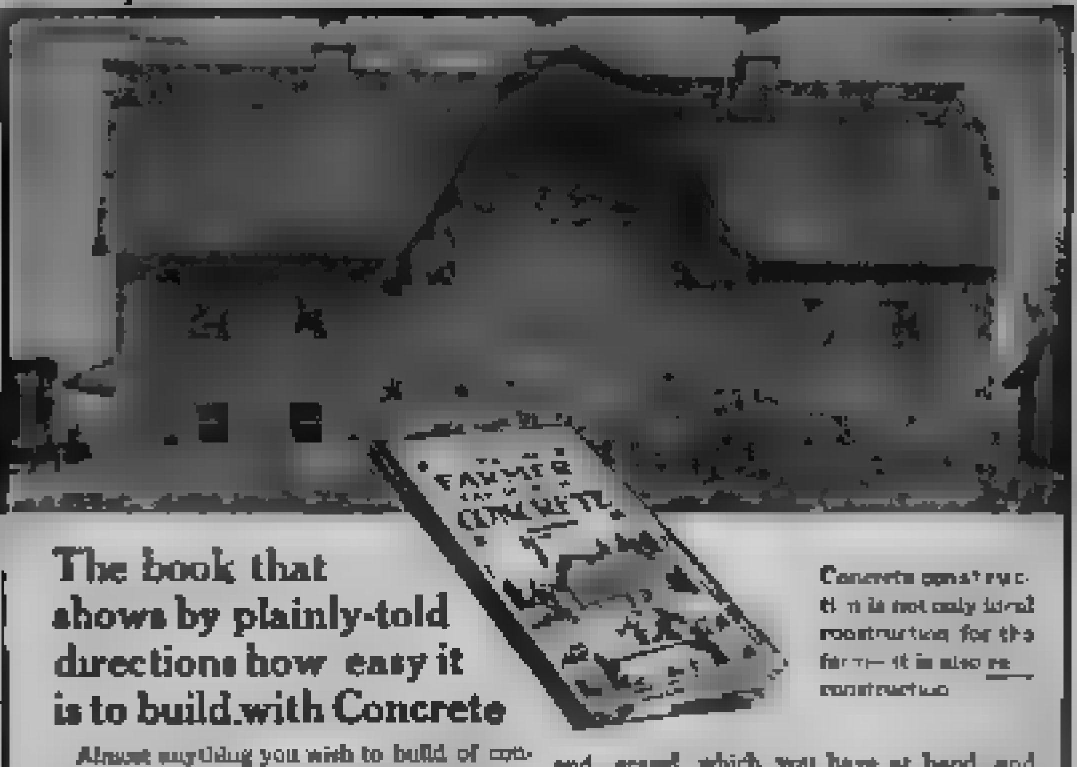
[illegible] WILLOW [illegible]

[illegible]



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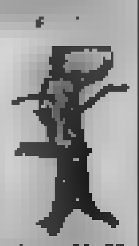

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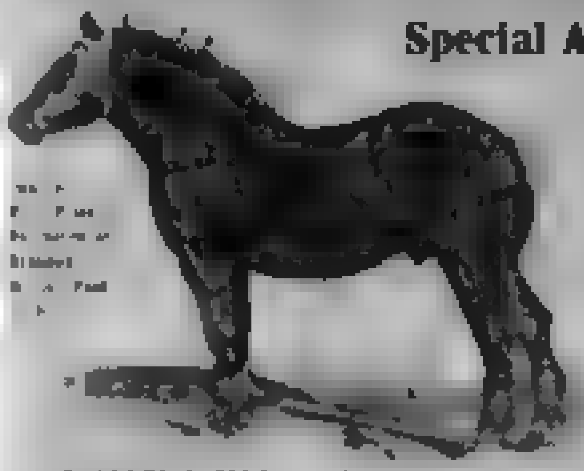

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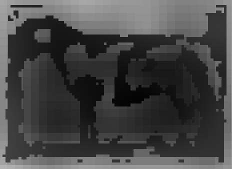

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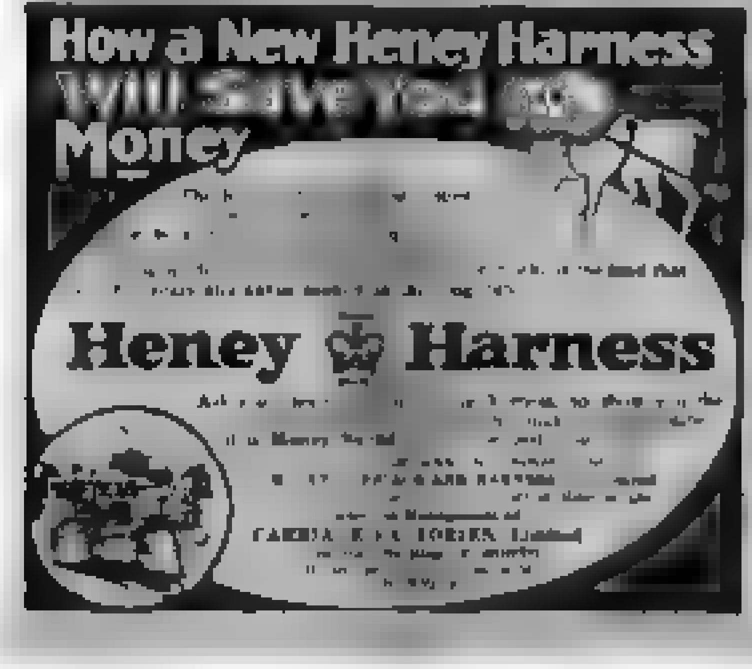

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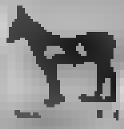

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Like
Iron

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Railroad Signal
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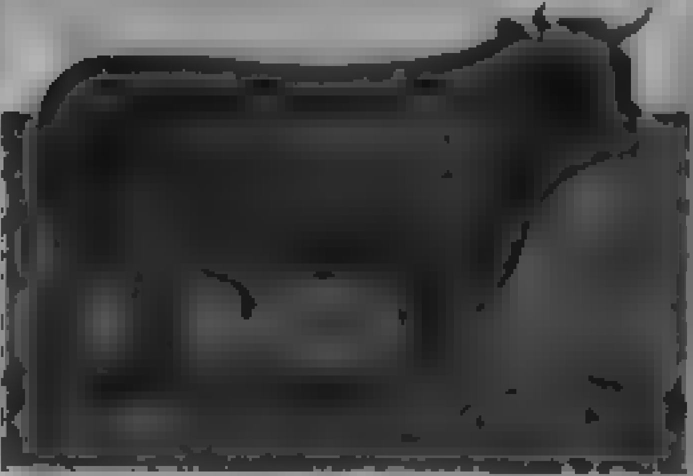
yearling

[illegible]



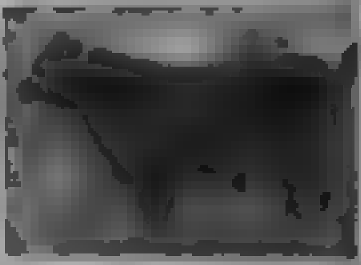
FOR SALE: [illegible] and 2nd to Championship for Best Bull in Show, with a strong class.

For further Particulars Write or Wire

W. J. DOWNEY

CLYDESDALES and SHORTHORNS

[illegible]



John Graham [illegible] **Carberry, Man.**

Willow Springs Ranch

Canada's Premier Hereford Herd

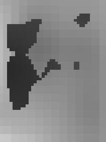
[illegible]

Special Offering [illegible]

FRANK COLLICUT [illegible] **CALGARY, Alta.**

Elmhurst Polled Herefords

Largest Polled Hereford Herd in Canada



[illegible]

JONES BROS. WHITEWATER, MAN.

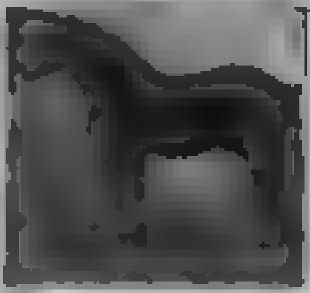
OH, BOYS! HEAR ABOUT FT. WORTH, BRANDON AND OKLAHOMA CITY

[illegible]

Registered Aberdeen-Angus

[illegible]

PERCHERON and BELGIAN STALLIONS and MARES



R. F. DYGERT CO. LTD.

EDMONTON, Alta.

BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE

[illegible]

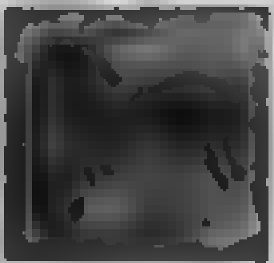
Wade & Jack [illegible] **Calgary, Alta.**

HEREFORDS FOR SALE

[illegible]

Clydesdales and Percherons

[illegible]



F. J. HASSARD

ROYAL HOTEL — SASKATOON

It is a Patriotic Duty to Prevent Loss of Cattle

Blacklegoids

[illegible]

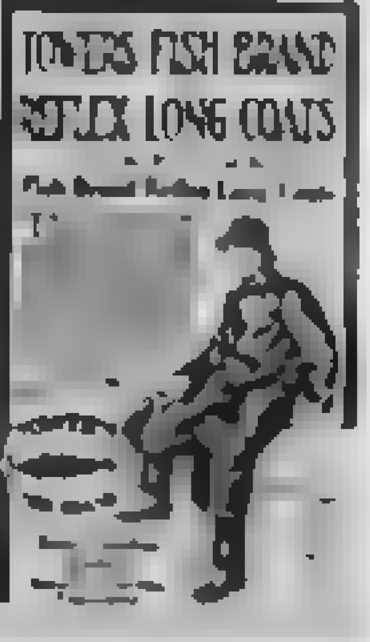
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

[illegible] Pigs

[illegible] Pigs

U.S. Shearing Tools

[illegible]


TOWER'S FISH BRAND
REFLEX LONG COATS
Fish Brand Reflex Long Coats

Calgary Bull Sale

[illegible]

Shorthorn Price of $3,800 for Shorthorn Two-Year-Old

E[illegible]

[illegible]

Sale Extraordinary
of
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

[illegible] Aberdeen-Angus World [illegible]

TUESDAY MAY [illegible] at Kershaw's [illegible]

PLOWMAN, [illegible]

[illegible]

A Special Offer to Canadian Buyers [illegible]

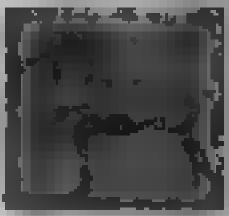
[illegible]

L. R. KERSHAW

MUSKOGEE **OKLAHOMA**

Percheron Stallions and Mares

[illegible]



[illegible] these stallions on terms to [illegible] users, or will trade for other [illegible] ons, good geldings, or cattle. The mares I will sell only for cash.

My terms of sale, breeding guarantee and insurance contract is such that you may own a stallion [illegible] no outlay, and absolutely without risk of loss.

J. [illegible] Graham, Ave. G & 21st St., Saskatoon, Sask.

PERCHERON STALLION FOR SALE

[illegible]

J. McD. DAVIDSON COALDALE, ALBERTA

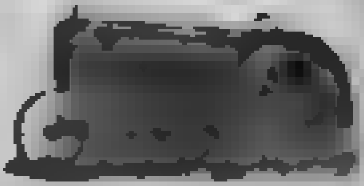
Makes Good Plowing Easier

[illegible]

... are all features that insure ... Then note the ease with ... handled; the provisions ... of the plow point and ... you will see why so many ... plows.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

[illegible]



Imperial Super Drive Tractor

Rated 15-30 H.P. and Sold at 15-30 Price.

[illegible] at the Belt and a corresponding increase [illegible]

[illegible]

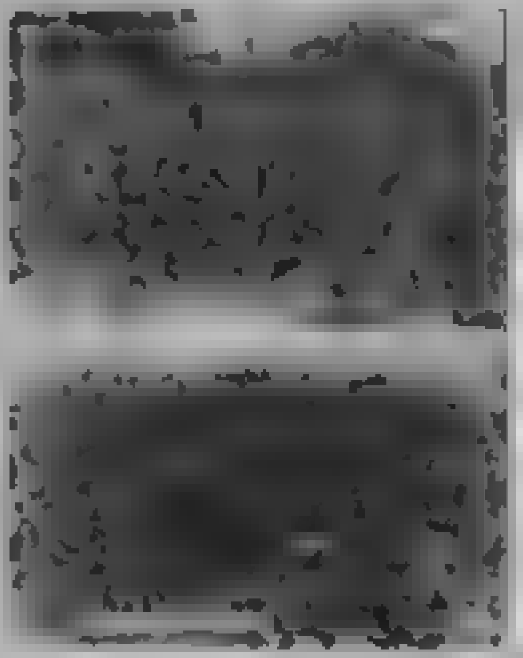
We are offering a special machine, size 20-32 for owners of 10-20 [illegible]

Robert Bell Engine & Thresher Co. Ltd. [illegible]

Fodder Corn for Manitoba

Report of Progress Made in the Development of Suitable Strains at the [illegible]

T [illegible]



[illegible]

Yields [illegible] per bushel.

[illegible]

MASTER MECHANIC OVERALLS

Are worn all over Western Canada by good judges of good garments.

They fit you, wear well, and keep their color and shape through the hardest summer farm campaign.

With each pair comes a plain English guarantee which means exactly what it says.

Put your overall money into Master Mechanic Overalls

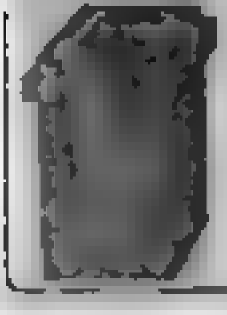
WESTERN KING MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Send for this FREE Tractor Buyer's Guide

Don't Wear a Truss

CHIMNEY FLUE LINING



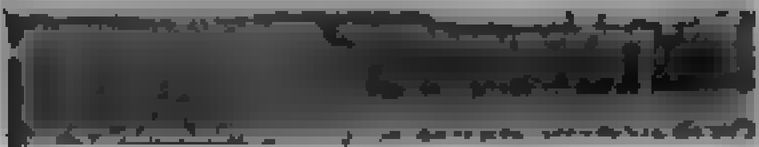
THOS. JACKSON & SONS

which selections will be made to continue Pasture Trials.

Hay and Pasture Crops

Mixtures are Generally Preferred by the Experimentalists

A



NATIONAL TRACTORS

National Farm Tractor Co.

Burn off that Stubble

Lightning Stubble Burner

Gladstone Lyon Co.

PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS

Harold C. Shipman & Co.

LOOK! A Toy Tractor—25c

AVERY

Alfalfa [illegible]

Mixture No. 3 is recommended for [illegible]

Mixture for Alberta [illegible]

Formalin for Smut

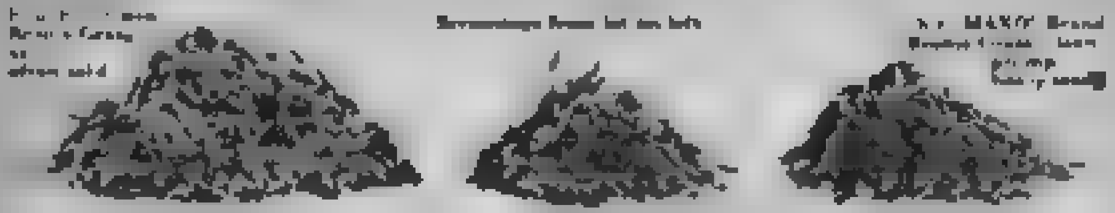
[illegible]

[illegible] list. Results of these experiments prove that formalin can be safely used, if directions given below are carefully and accurately followed.

To Keep Grain From Gamblers

Plan for Square Deal in Marketing Products of the Soil—By "Farmer Jones," of Manitoba

W[illegible]



Seed and Chaff or Grass Seed?

What Per Cent of Each Are YOU Getting?

[illegible] this spring and as the two chief grasses for Western [illegible] are very scarce and high in price, many farmers [illegible] penny wise and [illegible]

Local Conditions Require Different Seed

[illegible]

Specially Constructed Machines Required

[illegible]

Buy Clean Seed

[illegible]

SEED OATS Every Bag with Tag Showing Brand and Germination Test

[illegible]

FLAX

Order Your Oats from this Advertisement and at the Same Time Ask for Our Catalog of Other Pure Seeds

HARRIS McFAYDEN SEED COMPANY Limited

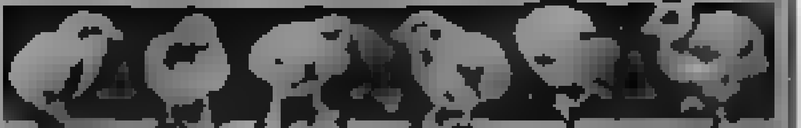
FARM SEED SPECIALISTS WINNIPEG

Starting the Chicks

Every Chick Should be Saved this Year—The Most Common Dangers to Avoid—By F. A. Lloyd

T[illegible]

[illegible]



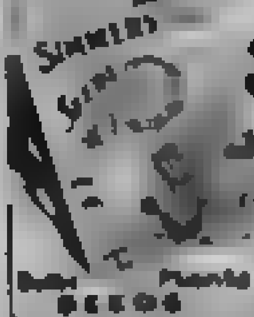
THE WINNIPEG POULTRY ASSOCIATION

[illegible]

Successful Since 1856

A Splendid Guide to Success in Garden or Field

Our 1919 catalogue [illegible] Free

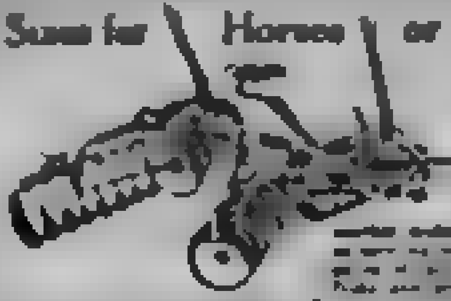


SIMMERS' SEEDS MEAN SUCCESS

[illegible] Our 64 years of [illegible]

J. A. SIMMERS Limited TORONTO

Sizes for Horses or Tractors



[illegible]

T. E. BISSELL COMPANY Ltd. Elora, Ontario

[illegible], we have more than doubled our factory capacity, and [illegible] endeavor to furnish Bissell Disk Harrows to our [illegible]

[illegible]

Victory Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD
[illegible]
[illegible] Company Ltd
[illegible]

Hailed Out

This man, like hundreds of other farmers, never protected himself against Hail.

For several years he considered himself money in pocket—then the worst came! He lost more at one blow than a Hail Insurance Policy taken each year giving him ample protection—would have cost him for generations.

Another Progressive Step for the Organized Farmer

Remember the organized farmers brought about Municipal Hail Insurance. The Municipal scheme is good—but—you must carry additional insurance to [illegible] the protection you need. The farmers own Company—United [illegible] that [illegible] insurance for you with the

CAR AND GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Associated with the Royal Exchange Assurance. Policies Issued Backed by Funds in Excess of 47 million dollars

Don't wait until the hail storms come. Place your insurance beforehand through the farmers' own company.

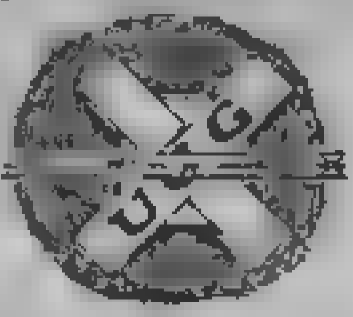
If the agent in your district cannot give you a Car and General Policy—write direct to—

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS SECURITIES COMPANY LTD.

CALGARY SASKATOON WINNIPEG

Buy Barb Wire Now



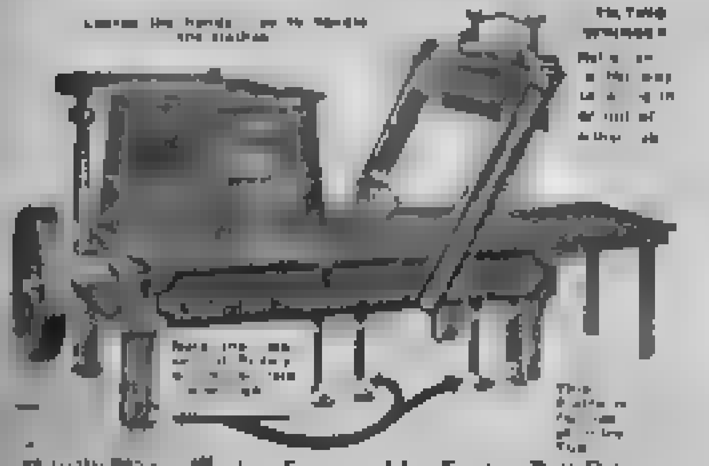
WHILE PRICE IS LOW

[illegible] compares and has [illegible] in every way

[illegible]

The "Meadows" POWER WASHER

The Machine with Pedal Control



Power Washer Equipped for Engine Belt Drive

Equipped With Special Gasoline Engine

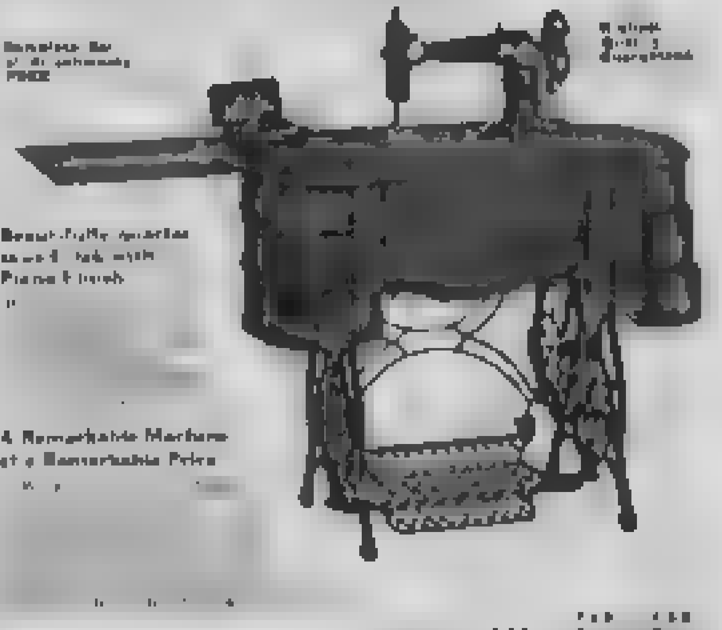
Equipped With Electric Motor

Weight 275 lbs.

[illegible]

U.G.G. Special High Arm Drop Head

Family Sewing Machine



Beautifully quarter sawed Oak with Piano Finish

A Remarkable Machine at a Remarkable Price

[illegible]

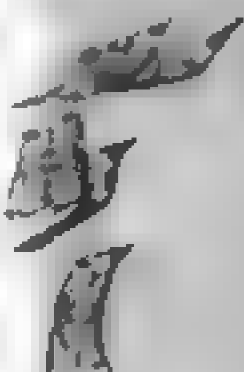
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

The Organized Farmer in Business

WINNIPEG
[illegible]
SASKATOON
CALGARY
EDMONTON

Where the Dollar Does Not Vote

Where the dollar is the unit of membership in the ordinary company
it is the man who counts in the Farmers' Company



MEN and not [illegible]

That is why the Farmers' Company is different from the ordinary company.

Dollars vote? It is not as strange as it sounds at first. Just look and when you see the place the dollar holds in the ordinary company you will see why the farmers had to make theirs a different kind of company when they went into business.

In the ordinary company the dollar is the unit of membership. Each member has as many votes as he has shares. The group which holds the most shares controls the company. Every one thinks it right that they should do so, even the little fellow among the shareholders. The ordinary company has only one object, to make money, and the people who are going to make the most have the most at stake, and therefore they should run things. That is the theory of the arrangement.

Now here is why dollars vote. It does not matter much who owns the stock in an ordinary company, it will be voted in about the same way. The dollar is out acting for itself seeking dividends, and it will do so regardless of who owns it. There are widows and orphans among the stock-holders of the most oppressive companies on the continent. There might even be farmers without it making very much difference.

[illegible]

The farmers needed [illegible] looked a good deal like the ordinary company from the outside. It was just as good as the ordinary company for business, but it was absolutely different from the ordinary company in purpose.

Three provisions in the charter made sure of this. They are:—

Only farmers may become members.

Only one vote to each member.

Only a limited amount of stock to each member.

It was not that the organizers thought the farmers were better than other people. They did not. Even a farmer was not trusted with more than a small number of shares or with more than one vote. These restrictions were made because the farmers were building a new kind of a company in which it really mattered who owned the stock.

Members instead of Stockholders

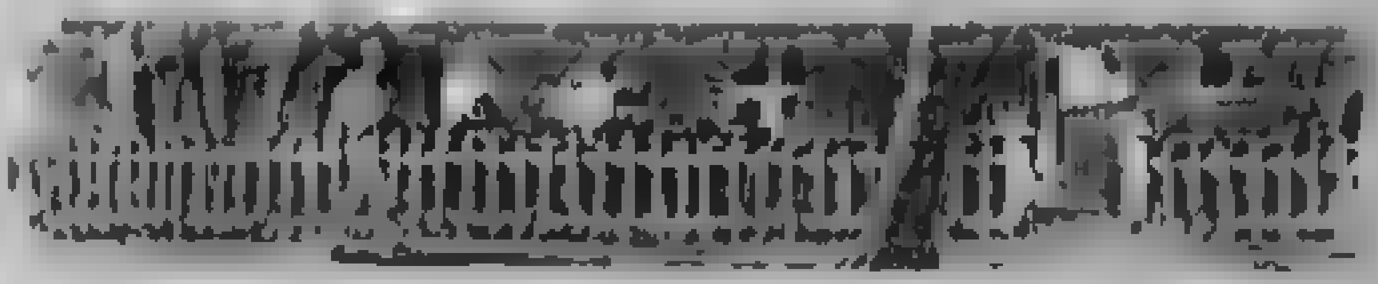
The Farmers' Company was established to serve the farmer and not to make money for the members. For that reason the interest of each member as a farmer must be greater than his interest as a stockholder. More than half of the members of United Grain Growers Limited own only one share. There are thousands of shareholders with two shares each or four shares each. Only a few have as many as forty shares, while a very small number have taken the maximum of one hundred shares. The average for all shareholders is just over three shares.

All the member in the Farmers' Company can get out of dividends is a trifle compared with the benefits he gets from the company. Every member wants the company to give him still more service. None of them hopes for a higher rate of dividend.

And so the farmer members of the Farmers' Company vote for the men and for the measures that will increase the usefulness of the company to them, and that will improve the condition of the farmer. The dollar interest does not get a chance. It is the farmer who is the unit of membership, and the farmer votes as a farmer. The man is more important than the dollar.

And that is why men, and not dollars, vote in the Farmers' Company.

This is the Sixth of a series of articles about the Farmers' Movement published by United Grain Growers Limited



FARMERS' FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

FARMERS

MAKE your banker your financial adviser. Let him help you to shape your affairs so that he will be warranted in giving you ample credit to operate your farm efficiently. Our aim is to assist you in every way possible.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP, $7,000,000. RESERVE FUND, $7,000,000

Success

A SAVINGS ACCOUNT steadies the ladder of success. Every branch of this bank has a savings department. Interest allowed at current rate.

126 Branches 48 Branches in Western Canada.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

MONEY TO LOAN

Repayable in Equal Yearly Payments Over a Long Term of Years

[illegible]

For further information apply to

GEO. F. R. HARRIS, Manager
Manitoba Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

W. E. MASON, Manager
Saskatchewan Branch
REGINA, SASK.

W. T. CREIGHTON, Mgr.
Alberta Branch
EDMONTON, ALTA.

Don't Forget to Insure Your Automobile

THE DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

[illegible] FIRE, THEFT, PROPERTY DAMAGE, COLLISION and LIABILITY [illegible]

[illegible] Building, Winnipeg [illegible] Building, Calgary [illegible] Canada Life Building, Vancouver

Business and Finance

Schemers After Easy Money

[illegible]

Exploiting Natural Resources

S[illegible]

Concessions Revised

[illegible]

Ontario [illegible] Mill [illegible]

[illegible]

Capitalizing Natural Resources

[illegible]

Influenza and Health Insurance

[illegible]

All Comes Out of the Public

[illegible]

THE
ROYAL BANK
OF CANADA

[illegible]

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

[illegible]

[illegible]

Civil Service Insurance

Letters of Credit
Foreign Drafts
Travellers' Cheques

The Home Bank has [illegible] the issuing of Letters of Credit and Drafts to over 500 principal points in the Kingdom and the world-wide British Empire, and countries of Europe and Asia not still under the War ban. The service is most complete and of unexcelled efficiency.

Branches and Connections Throughout Canada

[illegible]

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

FARMERS' BUSINESS

For the past 54 years, this Bank has given particular attention to the business of farmers.

[illegible]

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

[illegible]

KELLIHER DISTRICT FARM LANDS

20,000
Acres of Wild Land For Sale

[illegible]

Black & Armstrong
Winnipeg, Man.

Union Trust COMPANY

[illegible]

WINNIPEG, MAN

Money to Loan

LANDS WANTED

SOLDIER [illegible]

[illegible]

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT BOARD, Canada

Equitable Trust Company

Raw Land and Improved Farms For Sale on Easy Terms

[illegible]

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY

[illegible]

RAW FURS

SPECIAL PRICES ON GOOD SPRING RATS

[illegible]

B. Levinson & Bros.

[illegible]

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

Want to Buy, Sell or Exchange

Seven Cents Per Word Per Week

[illegible]

HAY AND FEED

[illegible]

POTATOES

[illegible] ved. $1.25 bush.
[illegible], Man.

[illegible]

CATTLE

[illegible]

FARM MACHINERY

[illegible]

[illegible] Govan, Sask.

PATENTS AND LEGAL

[illegible]

SEED POTATOES

HAVE YOU ANY FOR SALE?

[illegible]

Since the first of the year a great many farmers ha[illegible] endorsations of the service we give in The Farm[illegible] have on file hundreds of letters from Guide readers [illegible]

If we can do it for them we can do it for you

Your instructions should reach us Wednesday of the week preceding the issue in which you wish your ad run. The rate is economical: 7c a word payable [illegible]

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

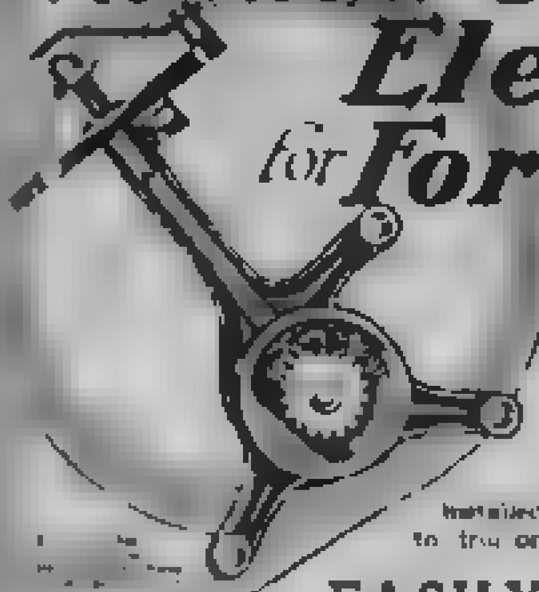
WANTED—continued

[illegible]

SEED GRAIN

[illegible]

Northern Timer Elevator for Ford Cars



is a valuable but inexpensive accessory that will save [illegible] time, trouble and money.

Northern Timer Elevator [illegible] a boon to all Ford owners because it is the [illegible] troubles traceable to the Timer, and because it can be installed in less than 30 minutes—[illegible] to [illegible] or any alterations to make.

EASILY ACCESSIBLE
—Away from Mud and Oil

A trifle more than 1 foot above the road between the engine and the radiator in an awkward get-at-able position is the Timer—a device upon which the entire motive power [illegible] depends—one that is so easy to get out [illegible] in its present concealed and muddy location.

The Northern Elevator brings the Timer well up to a most convenient and easily accessible position—away from exposure to dampness, mud, grit and oil.

Price Only $7.50

Sold throughout Canada by auto accessory dealers, garages and [illegible] and we will see that you are promptly served.

Northern Electric Company

Montreal · Toronto · Regina
Halifax · [illegible] · [illegible]
Ottawa · Winnipeg · Vancouver

FARM LANDS

[illegible]

FARM LANDS—continued

[illegible]

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

[illegible]

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

[illegible]

NOTICE

[illegible]

Farmers and Manufacturers

A Discussion of Certain Differences in the Points of View

[illegible]

Problems of Taxation

[illegible]

Wide Differences of Opinion

[illegible]

Save $10 to $30 Each!

New Tires at a Big Reduction

Sent Express Paid to any Address in Canada

Subject to Examination

[illegible]

BUY BY MAIL

[illegible]

Security Tire Sales Co.

[illegible]

FOR YOUR TRACTOR

Most tractor manufacturers now recommend Gargoyle Mobiloils. Here is why.

[illegible]

Mobiloils

[illegible] "B" "BB" etc., is always marked on the container [illegible] keep out the [illegible] can't spill

FOR PASSENGER CARS

[illegible]

also a complete discussion of a [illegible]

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Manufacturers and Marketers of Petroleum Motor Oils and Greases

Marketers of Gargoyle Mobiloils in Canada

[illegible]

CORRECT TRACTOR LUBRICATION

[illegible]

Briscoe

Efficiency with Economy

THE efficiency of the Briscoe Motor has been demonstrated in several ten-day non-stop test runs, in one of which a record of over 29 miles to the gallon was established.

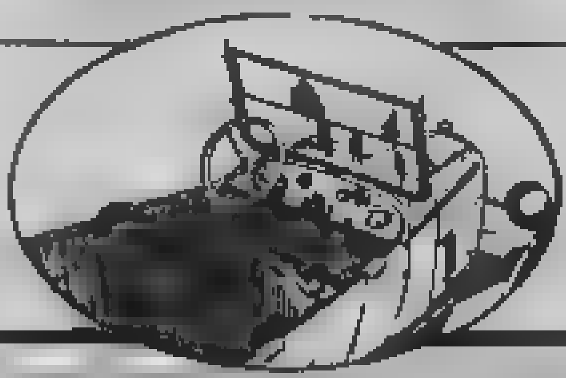
In this spectacular fashion the Briscoe is proving its capability by year-in, year-out service, on all sorts of roads and under all sorts of conditions.

The experienced motorist, seeking "efficiency with economy," knows that for motoring satisfaction one must always look beyond the external features. And so it is that the new model, thing of beauty though it is—depends for its popularity on that remarkable Motor and its ability to convert a small quantity of gasoline into a tremendous lot of power.

The prices (f.o.b. Brockville) are subject to war tax.
Special Touring, $1,350; Standard Touring, $1,225.

THE CANADIAN BRISCOE MOTOR COMPANY LIMITED
Factory: Brockville   Head Office, Toronto
Western Office: 356 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Auto Service Company Limited, Regina   [illegible] and Company, Edmonton
Auto Service Company Limited, Saskatoon   [illegible]
James F. [illegible] Motor Company, Calgary   [illegible] Motors Limited, Vancouver



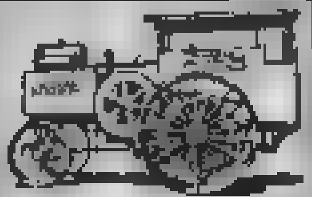
Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district, or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company
Limited
Capital Paid Up, $1,000,000.   Reserve, $1,000,000.
328 Main Street, WINNIPEG
TORONTO MONTREAL EDMONTON REGINA SASKATOON



Gas Power For Threshing

When you want power for threshing you very likely turn to a gas tractor. Most people have an idea [illegible] is simple and easily handled.

[illegible]

Nichols-Shepard Oil-Gas Tractor

[illegible]

Nichols & Shepard Co.
[illegible]
Battle Creek   Michigan

Registered Shorthorn and Hereford Bulls

[illegible] Bulls [illegible]

Write or phone [illegible]

ROBERTS BROS. Vermilion, Alta. or Vegreville, Alta.

Canada's Biggest Dairy Company

[illegible]

Creamery End of the Business

[illegible]

COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA

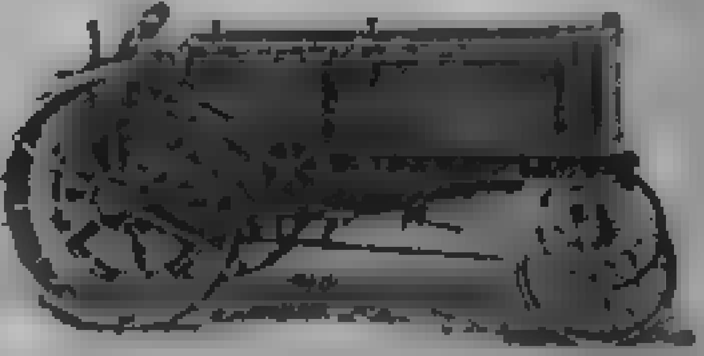
[illegible]

A Complete Line of Known Farm Supplies

CUSHMAN

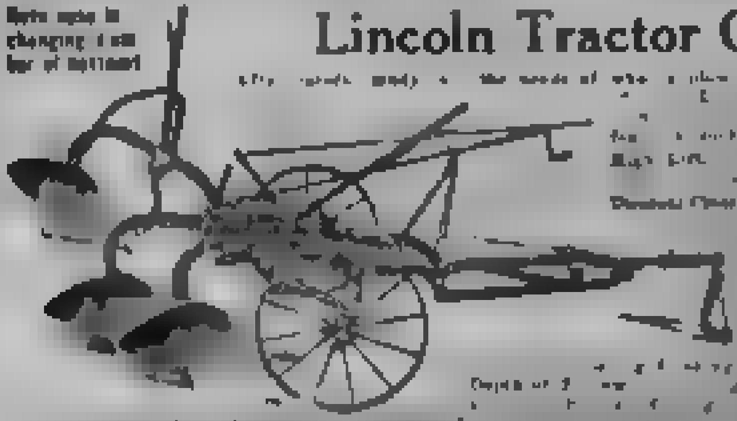
Growing in Favor Year after Year

MACDONALD 12-24 Tractor



[illegible] any conditions and four in light [illegible] Weight [illegible]

Lincoln Tractor Gang Plows



[illegible]

You Can Change the Lincoln into Two-Bottom or Three-Bottom Plow by Simply Pulling a Lever

[illegible]

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES

Lincoln 24-46 Separator

The Perfect Thresher for use with Small Tractor

The Cushman 24x46 Thresher is an idea[illegible] farm when mounted on same truck in combination with our 22 h.p. heavy-duty [illegible] Engine

Ask for full particulars of our Improved [illegible] Model

Cushman Motor Works of Canada Limited

Builders of the Famous Light Weight Cushman Farm Engines

Dept. C   Whyte Ave. and Vine St.   WINNIPEG

Distributing Warehouses: Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton

[illegible]

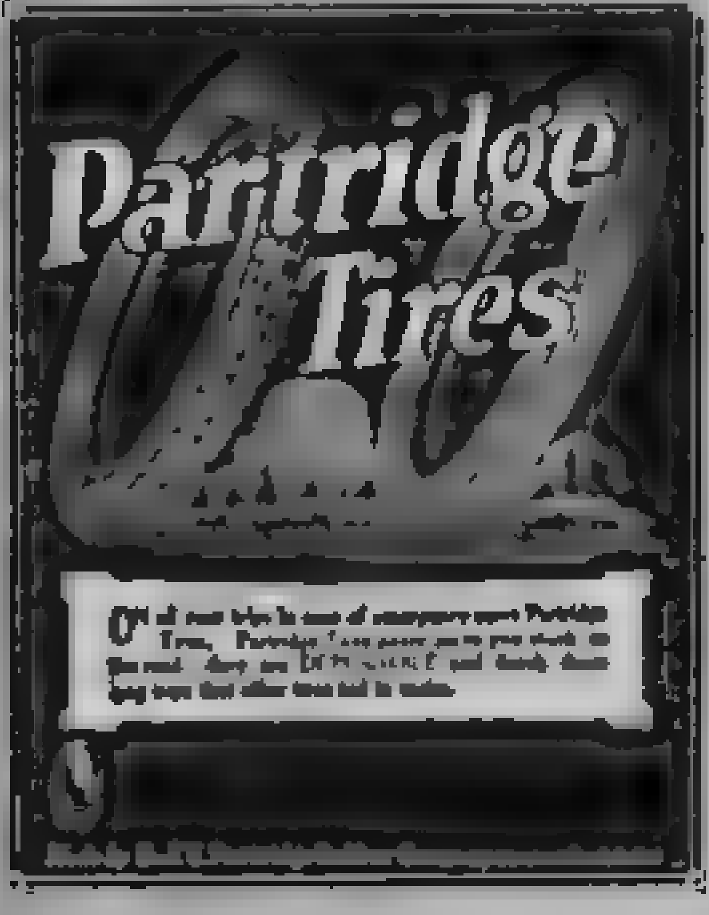
CANADA PAINT

"HOMESTEAD LIQUID RED"
FOR BARN AND SILO

[illegible]

THE CANADA PAINT CO. LIMITED

[illegible]


Partridge Tires

[illegible]

U.S. Tariff in Lincoln's Time

[illegible]

T[illegible]

differs radically from the nation in Canada today [illegible] is the political outburst [illegible]

Germany's War Casualties

[illegible]

First Year the Worst

[illegible]

Deaths Due to Blockade

[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] people to stop the [illegible]

Master Six-The Nation's Choice

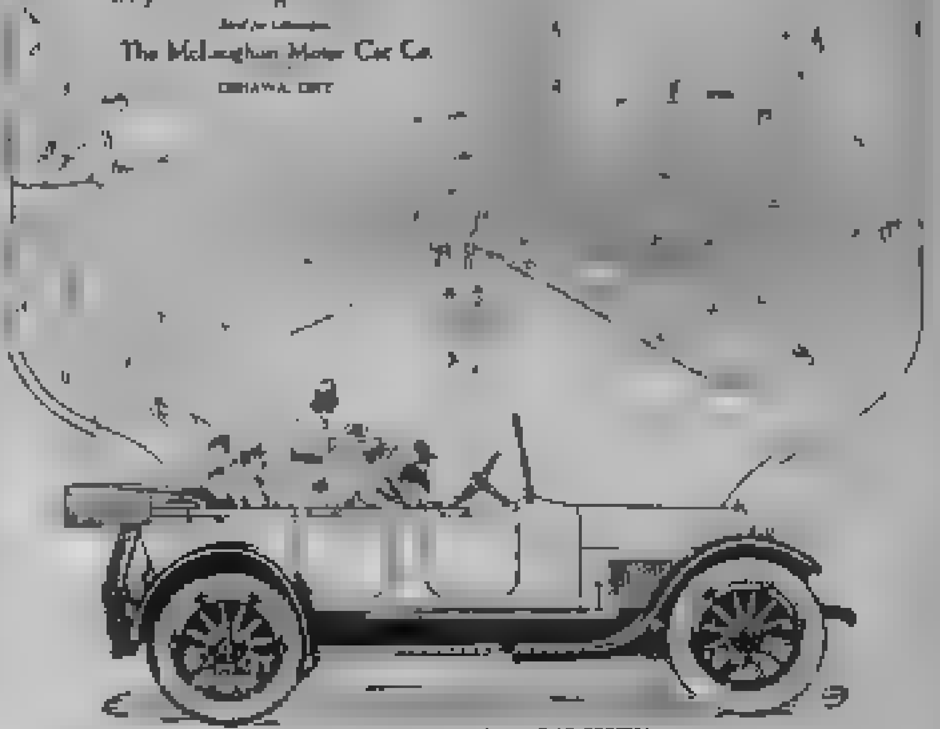
Leadership is ever accorded the victor. Popularity is the reward of merit in all walks of life.

The reason for Master Six popularity lies in the fact that these models absolutely satisfy the discriminating motorist. The motor-wise man will tell you to "Buy a McLaughlin."

Send for Catalogue

The McLaughlin Motor Car Co.

OSHAWA, ONT.



McLAUGHLIN MASTER SIX H-6-45 SPECIAL

See the McLaughlin Models at the nearest McLaughlin Show Rooms

No More Dread
OF THE DENTIST CHAIR

[illegible]

$10.00
15.00
7.00
7.00
7.00
7.00

[illegible]

DR. ROBINSON

Dentist and Associates

Birks Bldg. Smith and Portage
WINNIPEG, CANADA

USE

RAMSAY'S
Automobile Enamels

If you haven't an auto use them on your carriage

A. RAMSAY & SON COMPANY

Makers of Paints and Varnish since 1842

Toronto MONTREAL Vancouver

Currie Gopher Killer

The destroyer that gets nothing but gophers—no danger to stock, fowls or your family. Sure and certain and non explosive.

Not Poison

Manufactured Exclusively by
Great West Fireworks Co
BRANDON MAN.

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

Head Office **Weyburn, Sask.**

Thirteen Branches in Saskatchewan
H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Don't Feed [illegible] Gophers

Flickertail Exterminator

[illegible]

Flickertail Exterminator Co.
[illegible] MAN.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

CANADA
K&S CANADIAN RUBBER GOODS
K&S CANADIAN TIRES
K&S.
TIRES

Canada's Pride
In Canadian Achievement

is evident from the insistent demand for more and more K. & S. Canadian Tires—the tried and trusty conquerors of Canadian roads.

The policy of this company has always been to make as **good tires** as human ingenuity can produce—to sell these good tires at a reasonable price—and to GUARANTEE **the service** that every tire user is entitled to get out of them. Our interest does not cease with the fulfilment of our guarantee. We are just as much interested in the additional mileage that every K. & S. user gets out of his tires.

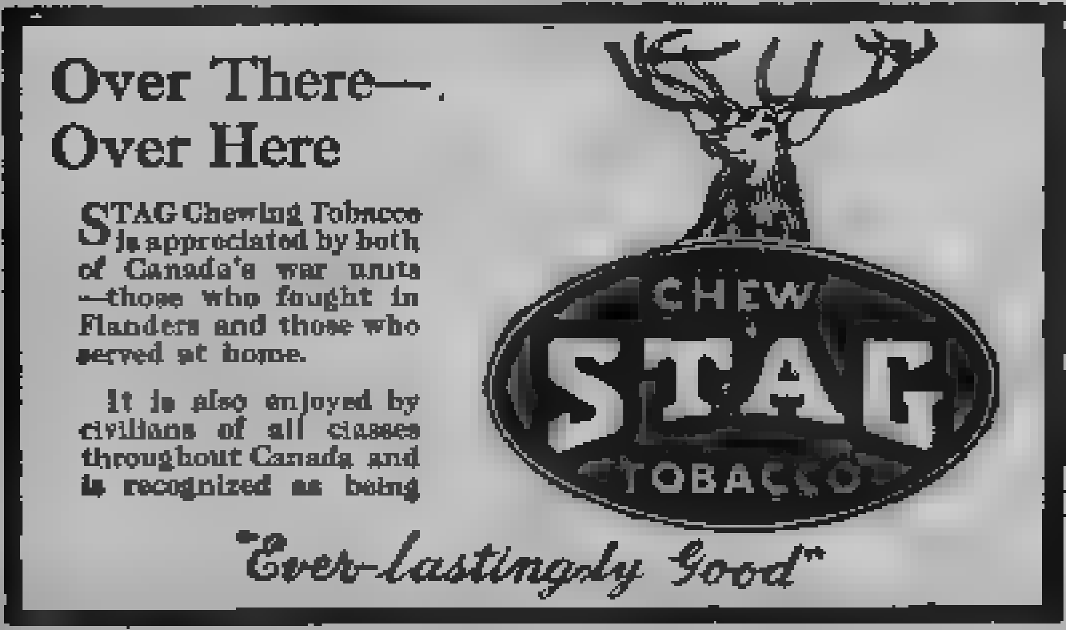
Remember—K. & S. Canadian Tires are

GUARANTEED

FOR MORE MILES THAN ANY
OTHER TIRES MADE IN CANADA

Write us for FREE Mileage Record Booklet. It will save [illegible]

K. & S. CANADIAN TIRE & RUBBER CO.
Limited
Toronto Hamilton Montreal Winnipeg
Factory at Weston, Ont.



Over There—
Over Here

STAG Chewing Tobacco is appreciated by both of Canada's war units—those who fought in Flanders and those who served at home.

It is also enjoyed by civilians of all classes throughout Canada and is recognized as being

"Ever-lastingly Good"

Great Britain and Free Trade

(Continued from Page 7)

[illegible] Mr. Smith said [illegible] would [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] thought about [illegible] [illegible] tariff [illegible]

[illegible] been able [illegible] going [illegible] which [illegible]

Free Trade in Europe

No, said Mr. Fisher [illegible] not Free Trade in [illegible] danger [illegible] Europe [illegible] Germany [illegible] [illegible] people. With [illegible] protection [illegible] European [illegible] the question [illegible]

[illegible] Tariff Reform [illegible] Mr. Anderson [illegible] with the grain [illegible] and when he [illegible] Free Trade [illegible] people who [illegible] with the United States [illegible] the grain [illegible] well known [illegible] Tariff Reform [illegible]

Reciprocity Quite Natural

[illegible] the Reciprocity question [illegible] coming up again [illegible] will get [illegible] quite a natural thing [illegible] the ultimate [illegible] American [illegible] propagandist [illegible] going [illegible] a house on fire [illegible] So far as [illegible] action is concerned, however [illegible] not so hopeful [illegible] had been made to get a [illegible] from the government [illegible] their answer which [illegible] a good deal of [illegible] was [illegible] nothing [illegible] could be done for the [illegible] The Minister [illegible] government [illegible] tariff reformers [illegible] general election [illegible] had written a letter declaring [illegible] policy [illegible] [illegible] dumping [illegible] policies, no doubt would [illegible] effect as soon as [illegible] favorable.

There's The Rub

[illegible] Mr. Anderson [illegible] organization had [illegible] drawn up a concrete proposal in the form of a proposed tariff schedule [illegible] league [illegible] to do that [illegible] league was established to familiarize the people with the principles [illegible] Joseph Chamberlain [illegible] condition of our industries [illegible] Free Trade [illegible] adopt [illegible] to work [illegible]

Mr. Anderson [illegible] the question [illegible] manufacture [illegible] would [illegible] difficult [illegible] thought [illegible] could [illegible] though [illegible]

[illegible] protected [illegible] raw materials of other industries [illegible] One man [illegible] office clerk [illegible] factory [illegible] countries have got [illegible] that difficulty [illegible] have a system [illegible] drawbacks and rebates, and it [illegible]

[illegible]

The Farmers' Position

[illegible]

Prime Minister's Declaration

[illegible]

[illegible] Statement

[illegible]

MARATHON

TIRES AND TUBES

Scientific knowledge and years of experience have enabled Marathon experts to produce a line of practical design, a tire unequalled in quality and workmanship.

The different "Marathon" types, the well known "Blue Bell" "Runner" treads and the famous "Angle" tread, are proving this daily by [illegible] their guarantee based on 3,500 miles and 5,000 miles respectively.

The greatest care is taken in the manufacture of "Marathon" tubes, and they are fitting partners of the famous tread-resisting "Marathon" tires.

These tubes are made in two colors—red and grey.

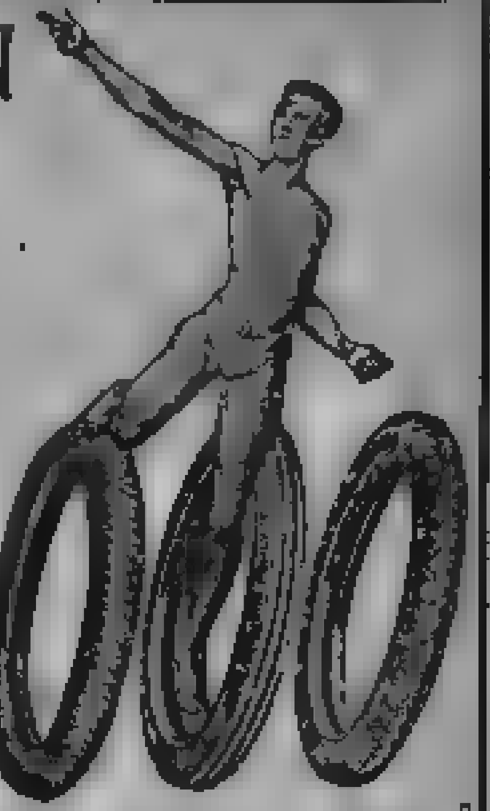
The Marathon Tire & Rubber Co., Ltd.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

American Plant—Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio

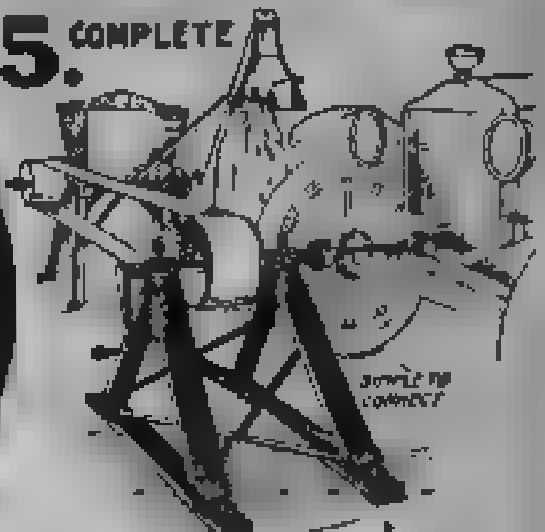
[illegible]

Distributors for Manitoba and Saskatchewan



$45. COMPLETE

Use Your Auto As A Powerful Stationary Engine



A practical labor saving equipment which makes your automobile into a powerful gasoline engine. Here is a chance to get real value out of your car all the time round. You can use it for all kinds of work on your farm wherever the job is located.

Hundreds of Lawrence Auto Power Equipments now in use in Canada, all giving satisfactory service. Will do everything that a gasoline engine can do at a fraction of the cost.

[illegible]

IT FITS

[illegible]

LAWRENCE AUTO POWER EQUIPMENT

IT OPERATES

Feed Grinders
Feed Crushers
Wood Saws
[illegible]
[illegible] Elevators
Cream Separators, etc.

[illegible]

We guarantee the Lawrence Auto Power Equipment to be satisfactory or [illegible] will refund [illegible].

[illegible]

Only $45.00 Complete
FULLY GUARANTEED

Manufactured by
LAWRENCE AUTO POWER CO.
50 WATER STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.
P.O. Box [illegible]

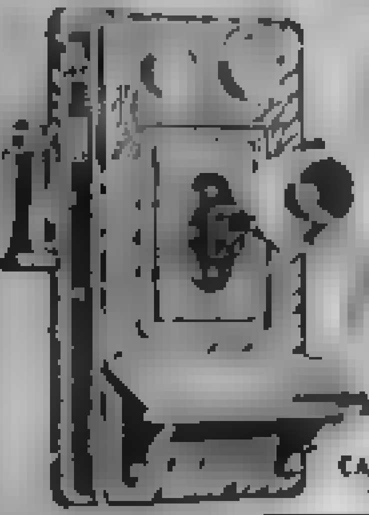
MAIL THIS COUPON QUICK

LAWRENCE AUTO POWER CO.
50 Water Street, Winnipeg, Man.
[illegible]
Name
P.O.
Province
Ship to

Final Telephone Efficiency

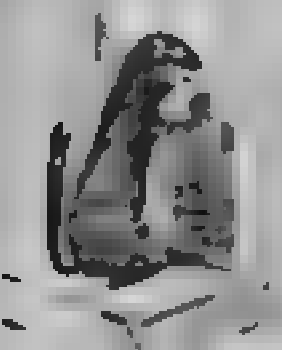
[illegible]

KELLOGG TELEPHONES



CANADA WEST ELECTRIC CO

[illegible]



The Wolf at the Door

Many thous- [illegible] home by gophers. They are a greater menace to-day than ever. The safe thing is to

Kill 'Em! Quick!!

A Real Profit Raiser

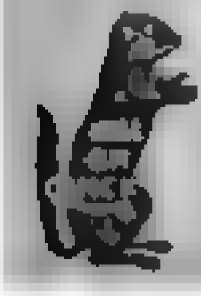
If you keep gophers out of your grain fields you get greatly increased crops—as much as 5 bushels per acre more, or even greater increases!

[illegible] **Kill-Em-Quick** GOPHER POISON

will keep your fields free from gophers and increase your crops. It's a real profit raiser. The farmer who uses it steadily from early Spring until Fall greatly increases his profits, often doubles them.

Kill-Em-Quick is marvelously certain to get the gopher. It kills every one that picks it up. Its odor [illegible] for rods, and makes them pick it up. They prefer [illegible] sweet flavor even to fresh green food. It's so strong it kills every gopher that takes even the tiniest particle into its mouth.

[illegible] Quick is the best for you because it is [illegible]



Kill-Em-Quick Co., Ltd.

Dept. [illegible] Regina [illegible]

[illegible]

The Call to Political Action

Economic and Social Justice Can Be Secured Only By [illegible] the [illegible]

W[illegible] words of that [illegible] party leaders [illegible] United Farm- [illegible] just what [illegible]

[illegible]

of high econo [illegible] They have [illegible]

[illegible]

E. A. WYTHES [illegible]

Eat More Eggs

[illegible]

RATS!

WE NEED

200,000

SPRING MUSKRATS

Top Price Paid

Revillon Freres
Trading Company Ltd.
Prince Albert, Sask.

RAW FURS

It will Pay You to Ship Your Furs to Us. We have large orders to fill and are prepared to pay

BIG PRICES FOR MUSKRATS

Also Wolves, Mink, etc.

In Large or Small Quantities.
We Pay Express Charges on All Shipments

Dominion Fur Co. 24[illegible] Princess St. Winnipeg

Write us for price list and shipping tags

R. S. ROBINSON

Established 1883
Capital $[illegible]

HIDES WOOL

BUYER AND EXPORTER OF

RAW FURS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

SENECA ROOT

[illegible] Spring Rats	$2.50	[illegible] Spring Rats	$2.00
[illegible] Medium Spring Rats	$1.50	[illegible] Mink	$12.00
[illegible]	$1.90	[illegible] Wolves	$22.00
Extra Large Fall Rats	$1.50	[illegible] Regular Wolves	$20.00

[illegible]

[illegible]

SHIP PROMPTLY TO

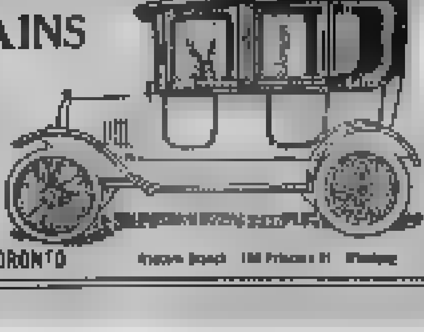
Head Office 157 RUPERT ST. WINNIPEG [illegible]

WHEN IT RAINS

[illegible]

All-weather Tops

[illegible]

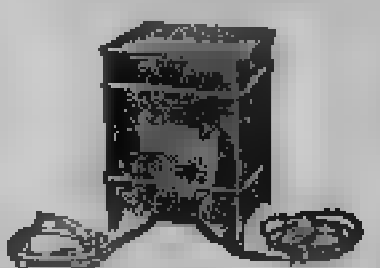


CARRIAGE FACTORIES LTD. TORONTO

[illegible] Winnipeg

AUTO ACCESSORIES

Tested for Service



THE TUNGAR RECTIFIER

The Invention that Simplified Battery Charging

A simple, small, battery charging outfit which is designed to change the alternating current [illegible] into direct current which is required to charge storage batteries. Will give a starting battery sufficient charge over night [illegible] of starting capacity [illegible] though the battery be entirely exhausted. Small size, light weight, no moving parts, inexpensive to operate.

The Perfect One-Piece Ring

The GILL Piston Ring

Complete Stock of all sizes

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO LIMITED

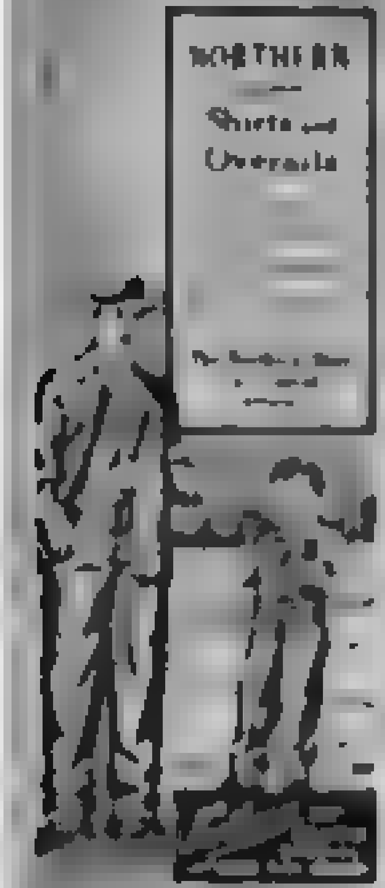
Head Office - TORONTO

Sales Offices: Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, Sydney, Ottawa, Cobalt, South Porcupine, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton, Nelson, Vancouver and Victoria.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF ELECTRICAL GOODS FOR EVERY PURPOSE WHOLESALE ONLY

Consumers Making Direct Enquiries will be Referred to the Nearest Dealer
DEALERS EVERYWHERE SELL C.G.E. PRODUCTS

EVEN TO THE KID


NORTHERN
Shirts and Overalls

The National Safety Council Says —

STRAINS LIMITED

We carry the

Ideal Fence

[illegible] DIFFERENT

the "IDEAL LOCK"

IDEAL FENCE & SPRING CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

The Deeper Life

A [illegible]

[illegible]

GO AHEAD USE PURITAN! Purity Itself!
PURITAN
MOTOR OILS

TENTS

SPECIAL PRICE $17.50

Manitoba Woolen Stock & Metal Co
WINNIPEG

PAINT

100 Gals. Red at $2.00 Gal.

Thos. Jackson & Sons

ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE

Eat More Candy

"CANDIES are among the attractive and useful forms in which sugar is used as a food." *Canada Lancet.*

Have you eaten your share of candy today?

There is a certain amount due to you, you know—for your system requires it to supply bodily needs.

Eminent authorities on food state that about 4 ounces of sugar are required by an adult every twenty-four hours.

Besides sugar, candy contains nuts, fruits, corn syrup, chocolate, some fats such as butter, and flavoring. All these ingredients are recognized as useful foods and essential to the maintenance of good health.

Candy has established itself as a wonderful food product. It is no longer considered a luxury. Men and women everywhere have found it to be an excellent food.

Because of its food value, candy was classified as a necessity for both soldiers and sailors.

While at the Front General Pershing cabled: "Send candy if you have to omit oatmeal."

There are times each day when you feel the need for something to tone you up and restore your vigor—try candy.

Eat candy in rational quantities and nothing but good can result.

Serve Candy as a Dessert
It is a Splendid Food

THE CONFECTIONERY AND CHOCOLATE INDUSTRIES OF CANADA

Fresh, rich, full-flavored tea—the same every time

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Sold only in sealed packages

FOWLER'S "*Wantmore*"

PEANUT BUTTER

The Finest Spread for Bread

Peanut Butter is the most nourishing and economical food known for human consumption

Sold by Dealers Everywhere

R. L. FOWLER & Co. Ltd. Manufacturers

CALGARY SASKATOON REGINA

Wantmore
PEANUT BUTTER

GOOD FARM BOOKS Get our Free Catalog of Agricultural Books

We can furnish any book on farm topics. Write—

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE Book Department WINNIPEG

FOR SALE

Overland Touring Car in first-class condition. Will exchange for Cattle

HUGHES & COMPANY

BRANDON MANITOBA

ROOFING AT FACTORY PRICES

[illegible]

HALLIDAY COMPANY HAMILTON

FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

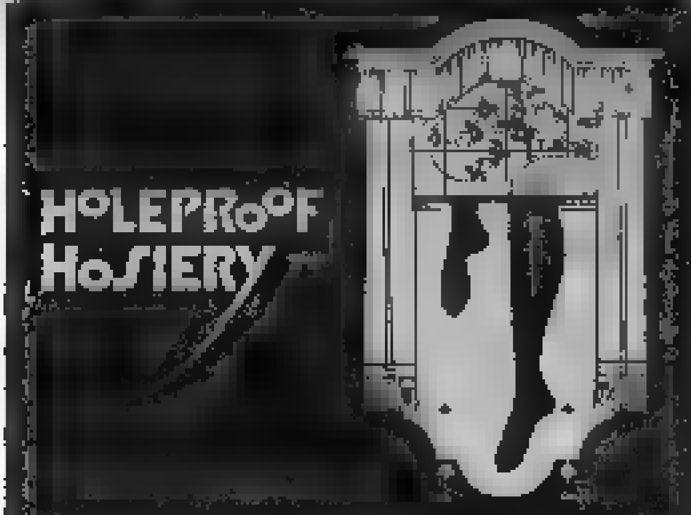
The Countrywoman

Child Welfare Work

Bread and Shoe Tariff

Young People's Work

Immigration and Detention



The Idea That Won

HOLEPROOF Hose were made to save women mending. By using finer materials and specialized methods we learned the way to produce this super quality.

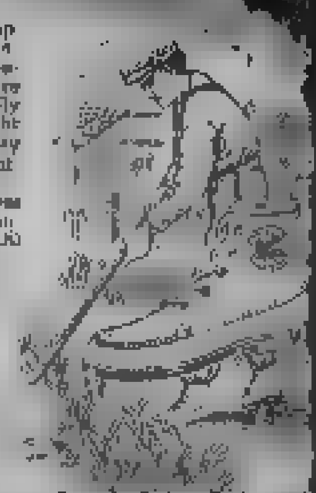
Millions have given their approval to the Holeproof idea. Many wear them for their beauty alone. Charming style, combined with unmatched serviceability has made them famous.

Men's, 35c per pair and up
Women's, 75c per pair and up

Insist on the genuine. Write for price list and dealers' names.

HOLEPROOF HOSIERY COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
London, Ont.

Palmer's Summer Packs



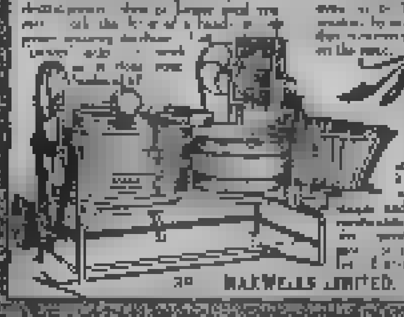
For farm and field work, in the camp indeed for all outside work [illegible] were used or needed at any time of conditions, Palmer's Summer Packs are ideal footwear. They fit naturally to [illegible]. They are made on special right and left lasts and [illegible]. They [illegible] feet so frequently required by outdoor workers.

The wearing qualities of these shoes are increased by the [illegible] construction. They are made from Oil Tanned Shoe Pack Waterproof leather, with [illegible] heel, and solid leather [illegible]. Six and nine inch heights, Welt or Nailed Sole, also Draw String.

Get a pair from your dealer. [illegible]

JOHN PALMER COMPANY LIMITED
FREDERICTON, N.B. CANADA

Just Put Clothes In—the Washer Does the Work



[illegible]

Of course you realize that a washing machine [illegible]

Maxwell
Power Bench Washer

[illegible]

30 MAXWELLS LIMITED, Dept. [illegible] ST. MARYS, Ont.

[illegible]

MARTIN-SENOUR

The Practical Economy of Good Paint

[illegible]

MARTIN-SENOUR
"100% Pure" Paint

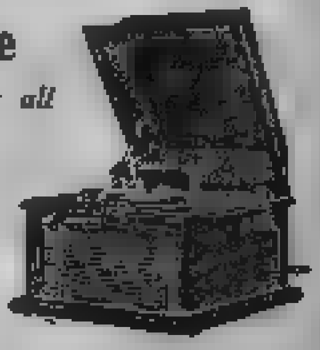
[illegible] paint on the market.

Take [illegible]

Ask for "Painter's Color Set" and "Town and Country Homes" Free. What you'll need in planning your painting. Address all enquiries to:

The Martin-Senour Co. Limited
WINNIPEG OR VANCOUVER

Cremonaphone



Talking Machine

—the machine that plays all records equally well

FREE

Write today and get our special offer to sell you this fine talking machine and supply you absolutely free of all charge

With Records For One Year

The machine illustrated above can be secured for as little as $5.00 down and the balance payable on easy instalments. There is no better talking machine upon the market. It has every new and worth-while improvement. It plays all makes of records, and its tone is well-nigh perfect. Cabinets have a beautiful piano finish.

Write for Particulars of Our Big Free Offer

This offer is taken advantage of right away enables you to get free records for a whole year without a penny cost. Send the coupon without delay.

Dept. W

Dept. W. AMHERST PIANOS LTD.
Amherst, N.S.
Send me full particulars of your Free Offer of a year's supply of Records if I buy a Cremonaphone Talking Machine.

NAME

ADDRESS

Amherst Pianos, Limited, Amherst, N.S.

The Dollars We Throw Away

Many foods have slight food value as compared with Quaker Oats. And the reason lies largely in the refuse and the water.

For instance, here are the wastes on some common foods

Refuse and Water

	REFUSE	WATER
Quaker Oats	None	
Veal	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mackerel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes	[illegible]	[illegible]
Squash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beets	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canned Peas	None	[illegible]
Canned [illegible]	None	[illegible]

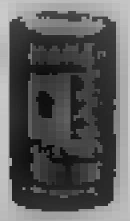
Note that the waste in Quaker Oats is not one tenth the waste in any of these other foods

Another Waste

[illegible]

Cost Per 1000 Calories

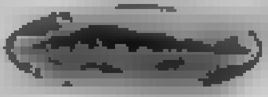
Quaker Oats	5½c
Round Steak	41c
Veal Cutlets	57c
Average Fish	50c
Hubbard Squash	75c



This Costs 5½c

[illegible]

This Costs 57c



This Costs 50c

This Costs 75c

[illegible]

Quaker Oats

Just Queen Oats Flaked

[illegible]

Two Sizes—35c and 15c

Except in the Far West

Puddings Steamed and Baked

A [illegible]

Steamed Cocoa Pudding

[illegible]

Date Pudding

[illegible] through the [illegible]

Lemon Sauce

[illegible]

Prune or Date Pudding

[illegible]

Chocolate Pudding

[illegible]

Pineapple Whip

[illegible] the [illegible] the eggs.

Vegetable Pudding

[illegible]

Foamy Sauce

[illegible]

Cottage Pudding

[illegible]

Ice Cream Sauce

[illegible]

[illegible] Puffs

[illegible]

Maple Custard

[illegible]

Fig Pudding

[illegible]

Nut Cream Sauce

[illegible]

[illegible] Pudding

[illegible]

Lemon Rice Pudding

[illegible]

[illegible] Dumplings

Make this and [illegible] sprinkle [illegible] boiling [illegible] and bake [illegible]

Free Cook Books

[illegible]

Even the most experienced cook will [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Gold Standard

[illegible] give the best results with Canadian hard wheat flour. It is also the most [illegible]

Gold Standard Mfg. Co.
[illegible]

Mellotone

Your Walls

U[illegible]

LOWE BROTHERS LIMITED
TORONTO

Farm Women's Clubs

[illegible]

[illegible]

T

forest
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100 Per Cent Efficient

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[illegible] Bank Women's Section

[illegible]

Aspen U.F.W.A. Organizes

[illegible]

Presentation to Mrs Ross

[illegible]

Club Briefs

[illegible]

JERSEY
CREAM

HIGH in food value, McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas are fresh and crisp when you buy them. They keep well. There is no waste to them. For an economical food, it would be hard to find their equal.

McCormick's
Jersey Cream Sodas

Sold Fresh Everywhere
in Sealed Packages

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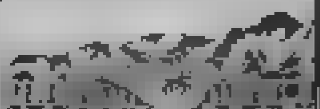
Sleep Comfort



No. 1 HEALTH MATTRESS

No. 1 HEALTH BRAND MATTRESS

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SILK

All Fancy Colors, large Pieces [illegible]

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The Dining Room is one of the most important rooms in Your House

Often it is the only room in which the whole family meets together. Its surroundings influence your moods, and because of this the utmost care should be used in its decorative treatment.
Your own good taste, aided by the artistic harmonious tones of

SILKSTONE

FLAT WALL COLOURS

will make your dining room — or any room in the house for that matter — [illegible] Silkstone adapts itself to any period in furniture or architecture. It makes a wall sweet and clean and is easily washed with plain soap and water.

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Limited
Paint and Varnish Makers
Winnipeg Canada

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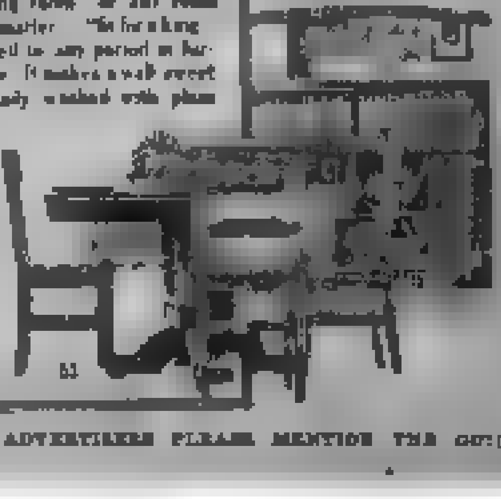

Young Canada Club

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

A Winter Adventure

[illegible]

An Interesting Trip

[illegible]

A Cold Day

[illegible]

Spring in Fairyland

[illegible]

The Best Guest

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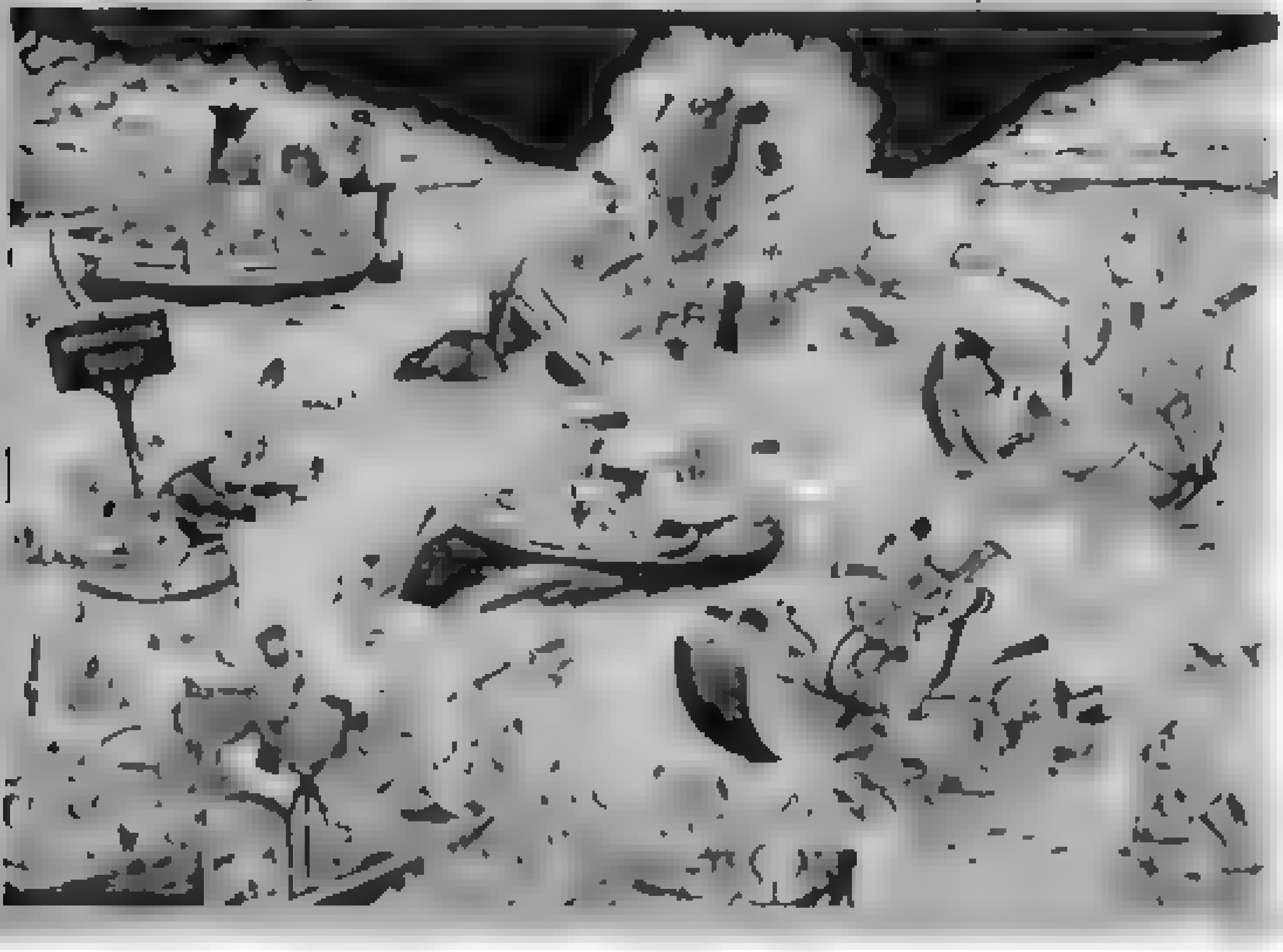

Boys' Girls Make Big Money
Selling Illuminated
Service Records

Continued from Page [illegible]

[illegible] statement by any man [illegible]

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IN MUSIC
House of McLean

McLEAN

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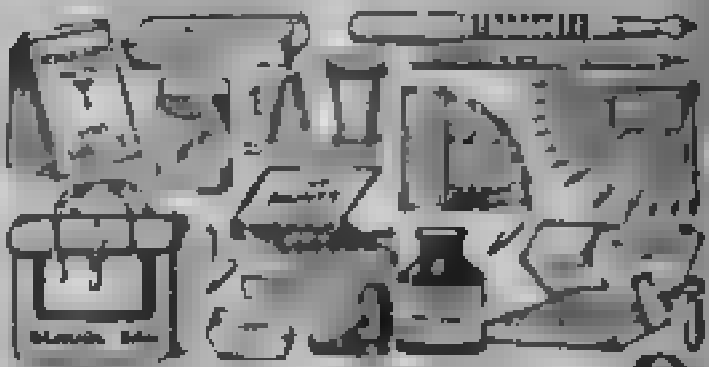
TEA

Ask for Blue Ribbon Tea and see that you get it—there is no other Tea "just as good." Try it.



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Committee Appointed

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Probe into Government [illegible]

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[illegible] May Cross Seas

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Australia and South Africa

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A body for every make and type of motor car and tractor—

Extra Heavy, Heavy,
Medium, Light,
Cold Test

made of Pennsylvania stocks—admittedly the best in the world—to specifications determined by years of experience catering to Western Canadian needs

[illegible]

Continental Oil Company
LIMITED

[illegible]

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., April 17, 1919.

OATS.—The situation is practically unchanged, with prices about the same as a week ago. Considerable bullish sentiment was created early in the week, when a leading official of the United States Food Administration Board made the statement that there would soon be a big improvement in the export demand for coarse grains. This caused temporary strength, which was met by heavier country offerings. There is also an improvement in Argentine labor conditions, and some large sales of corn have been made for early shipment to New York.

Navigation on the Canadian Lakes opened today and it is expected that a heavy movement of wheat will be maintained as long as there are stocks to move. As yet, there is very little chance for any movement of oats, but if transportation conditions are favorable, stocks of oats may be in demand later.

BARLEY.—Nothing new has developed in the local market conditions. Exporters have bought some small quantities, but the American embargo makes it very difficult for them to do anything. Some cargoes are loading at the lake front today.

FLAX.—Prices have been firm, but have not made any large gains. At a convention of the large dealers and crushers in Minneapolis this week, it was decided to launch a campaign to try to induce farmers to sow more flax seed so as to provide for the requirements of the reconstruction period. The demand for oil is likely to be very keen and may offer good advantages for the growing of flax seed.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	April 14	15	16	17	18	19	Week ago	Year ago
Oats—								
May	72½	72½	71½	71½	..	71	72⅜	80½
July	74⅝	74⅛	73⅛	73⅛	..	72¾	73⅞	82⅜
Barley—								
May	103	102½	100⅛	101⅛	..	98⅛	101½	
July	104¼	103⅛	102⅜	104⅛	..	97	101¼	
Flax—								
May	365½	363⅛	363⅛	360	..	370	365	352
July	360	361¼	360	361¼	..	365½	356	366¼

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movements of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, April 16, was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	7,127	10,833	421,837
"	Oats	10,989	13,828	961,035
"	Barley	3,573	3,281	122,785
"	Flax	222	2,593	1,702
Moose Jaw	Wheat	......	48,002	801,080
"	Oats	45,277	45,894	480,108
"	Barley	1,129	1,250	53,623
"	Flax	......	......	0,859
"	Rye	......	......	1,270
Calgary	Wheat	496	64,576	722,912
"	Oats	47,579	64,080	561,404
"	Barley	5,477	4,395	129,880
"	Flax			1,038
"	Rye	2,509	3,893	22,382

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, April 17, 1919.

OATS—Demand good; No. 3 whites, May price to 1 cent over, mainly going at premium, No. 3 white closed at 67 to 68 cents; No. 4 white oats at 62 to 66 cents.

RYE—Firm, with bulk of No. 2 ½ to 1 cent over May; demand better from mills. No. 2 rye closed at $1.60½ to $1.67½.

BARLEY—Steady to firm after slow and easy start; demand fair. Prices closed at 92 cents to $1.01.

FLAXSEED—Demand good; No. 1 spot Duluth, May price to 3 cents under. No. 1 seed closed at $3.84 to $3.87 on spot and to arrive.

The Livestock Market

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers Limited, Livestock Department, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending Saturday, April 19, 1919, as follows:—

Cattle, 2,636; calves, 141; hogs, 4,234; sheep, 10.

Owing to the roads being in bad shape the run for the past week has been very light. With spring work on the land coming on we do not expect to see much moving in the stock line for three or four weeks. With lower prices both on southern and eastern markets all beef prices are quotably 50 cents lower. Stocker and feeder prices, however, are holding firm on account of heavy local and southern orders. The Dominion Government Animal Health Department has issued further instructions regarding the handling of District Health Certificates for cattle. These certificates must now be attached to Railway Waybills for the car or be in the hands of the Veterinary Inspector at Union Stock Yards, prior to arrival of shipment or stock will not be handled through pens set aside for certified cattle. In view of this we strongly urge our shippers to procure these certificates plenty of time in advance, and hand same to railway agent, instructing him to attach same to waybill, making notation on same that it is attached, and this will absolutely avoid any trouble whatever. The hog market has held firm all week with selects at $20.50, and has every indication of continuing firm for next week.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle

Extra choice steers	$13.00 to $13.50
Choice heavy steers	11.50 to 12.50
Medium to good steers	10.00 to 11.00
Fair to medium steers	9.00 to 10.00
Common to fair steers	8.00 to 9.00
Choice fat heifers	9.00 to 10.50
Good to choice cows	8.00 to 10.50
Fair to good cows	7.00 to 8.00
Canner and cutter cows	4.50 to 6.00
Best fat oxen	7.00 to 9.00
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00 to 7.25
Fat weighty bulls	8.00 to 9.50
Bologna bulls	5.50 to 7.00
Fat lambs	12.00 to 14.00
Sheep	9.00 to 10.00
Veal calves	5.00 to 10.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice weighty good colored feeders	$10.00 to $12.00
Common to good stockers and feeders	6.00 to 10.00
Best milkers and springers	85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers	50.00 to 75.00

Hogs

Selects fed and watered	$20.50
Straight heavies	$11.00 to 17.00
Light hogs	10.00 to 15.00
Sows	10.00 to 15.00
Stags	7.00 to 12.00
Boars	4.00 to 7.00

Dehorned cattle look better, feed better and sell better.

ST. PAUL

April 17.—Estimated receipts at the Union Stock Yards today: Cattle, 1,600; calves, 750; hogs, 9,500; sheep, 100; cars, 88.

Cattle

Trade was firm in the cattle department today with a light run on hand, due to the recent bad weather and muddy roads. Sales of steers were mostly inside the $10.00 to $12.00 spread again, although bids on best kinds here this week have been at $16.00 to $17.25. Stockers and feeders were rated strong to 25 to 50 cents higher compared with a week ago, and the few good kinds here today had active sale. Veal calves were unchanged. Dairy cows were scarce among fresh arrivals and prices were about steady at the recent high levels. Country buyers, however, were averse to making purchases at prevailing quotations, which are at $100 and above except for a small share of the run. Five markets today had 25,000 cattle, against 29,000 a week ago.

Hogs

The hog market today was steady to 5 cents higher. The top was $20.40 with the bulk of the run selling from $20.30 to $20.35. Receipts were only 3,500. Pigs were 15 cents higher, selling from $20.00 to $20.25.

Sheep

Sheep remained on a practically steady basis today after yesterday's price pounding. Receipts amounted to about 100 head and there was very little trade here to make much of a market. Quotations on lambs were from $7.00 to $18.25; ewes, $5.00 to $14.50; wethers, $13.00 to $15.00, and yearlings from $13.00 to $17.00. A small bunch of spring lambs for Easter trade held here yesterday from $16.00 to $21.00, but it is yet too early to quote these in the regular market.

CHICAGO

April 17, 1919.—Hogs, receipts 32,000; opened 10 cents lower than high time yesterday. Bulk of sales, $20.35 to $20.70; heavyweight, $20.50 to $20.80; medium weight, $20.40 to $20.75; lightweight, $19.25 to $20.65; light light, $18.75 to $20.25; sows, $18.50 to $20.00; pigs, $17.50 to $18.75. Cattle, receipts, 4,000; beef steers and butcher stock 15 cents to 25 cents higher; calves slow. Feeders steady; heavy beef steers, $11.75 to $20.00; light beef steers, $10.25 to $18.50; butcher cows and heifers, $[illegible] to $15.65; canners and cutters, $6.15 to $10.25; veal calves, $14.50 to $15.75; stocker and feeder steers, $9.50 to $15.75; Sheep, receipts 12,000; market slow; good and choice lambs easier. Easter specialty sold at $23; lambs, 84 pounds or less, $18.00 to $19.75; 85 pounds or better, $17.75 to $19.50; culls, $14.00 to $17.75; ewes, medium and good, $12.00 to $15.50; culls and common, $6.00 to $12.50.

EDMONTON

April 18, 1919.—The United Grain Growers' Livestock Department report this weeks' receipts as follows: Cattle, 582; hogs, 650; sheep, 70.

Cattle receipts were again light this week, and the offerings were practically all stockers, with very little beef. There is a very good demand for cattle weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Cattle

With very few cattle on the market this week, everything met with a ready sale at previous week's prices. There is a good demand for stocker cattle. Very little beef coming in. The following summary shows prevailing prices:—

Heavy export steers	$12.50 to $14.00
Choice fat steers	11.00 to 12.00
Good butcher steers	10.00 to 11.00
Medium and stocker steers	8.00 to 10.00
Choice cows and heifers	9.00 to 10.00
Good butcher cows	7.00 to 9.00
Medium and stocker cows	5.50 to 7.00
Canners and cutters	4.00 to 5.50
Bulls	5.00 to 7.00
Oxen	5.00 to 7.00
Veal calves	8.00 to 10.00

Hogs

Hogs sold at $21.50 off cars all week, with a good demand for feeder hogs.

Sheep

Sheep prices unchanged.

Your Seed Oats

Great care should be exercised this spring in seeing that the oats which are being sown are fit for seed. A considerable proportion of the oats grown in the West last year were unfit for this purpose. In the north the frost affected the germination of the seed materially in some districts. Owing to the dry weather in other localities the weeds had an excellent chance. In some of the cleanest parts of the West there was no grain produced for seed.

Evidence goes to show that oats badly infested with weed seeds and low in germination power are being used for this spring's seeding. Tests made at the Dominion seed laboratories at Winnipeg show germination of as low as 40 per cent. in six days. The following is an actual analysis and shows the number of weed seeds in one pound of oats from one sample: Western false flax, 400; stink seed, 152; wild oats, 16; stinkweed, 88; wild mustard, 736; hare's ear mustard, 696; and tumbling mustard, 40; a total of 2,128 noxious weed seeds per pound. In another sample 284 wild oats per pound, by actual count, were present, whereas No. 1 seed oats contain not more than one of each noxious weed per pound, and No. 2 contains not more than ten wild oats or one of any other kind of weed per pound. One sample tested at the laboratories contained seed weeds of all kinds to the enormous total of 34,348 per pound.

Many cases of misrepresentation regarding the quality of seed oats have come to the attention of the authorities, and some prosecutions are under way. It is also reported that some elevator companies are selling oats at seed prices which are altogether unfitted for that purpose, avoiding the consequences of the law by getting the purchaser to sign a waiver reading something like this:—

"I............of............ having purchased from............at............ the following grain............, do hereby acknowledge and agree that the said grain or any part thereof was not sold to me for seed purposes, and that the same was represented to me by the agent of............ as............, and that............or any of its agents did not represent the said grain as suitable for seed or to be free from weeds, and that in the event of any of the said grain or any part thereof being used by me for seed purposes, I hereby release............, its agents or representatives from any claim for liability whatsoever by reason of the said grain not being in any way suitable for seed purposes, or containing any weed seeds whatsoever."

A case in which oats sold for $1.20 per bushel, when quotations on two c.w. at the time of sale were 63 cents per bushel is on record, the company being protected by a waiver similar to the above. A sample of this same lot tested only 50 per cent. germination in 12 days.

The opinion is held that coarse grains will probably be a fair price next fall. The American farmers, with a guaranteed price for wheat, are sure to devote large acreages to spring wheat this year in preference to coarse grains. The result will probably be that in Canada the price of coarse grains will be comparatively higher than those for wheat.

It is now too late to send in samples of oats for testing to the seed laboratories. Only oats that have been tested should be purchased. In the case of doubt as to the quality of seed oats on hand it is not too late, however, to make a six-day test, planting 100 seeds in a box containing moist soil. At the end of six days they should run 80 per cent. of strong germination for good seeds. In case the germination is lower than this the amount sown per acre should be increased accordingly.

The Seed Purchasing Commission have still a large quantity of good seed oats on hand. Among them are some from Ontario, these have been recommended highly. They are free from frost, and germinate around 95 per cent. in six days. The difference in the price between these oats and those which are low in germination is easily counterbalanced by the smaller quantity required per acre to insure a good stand.

Bad Egg Legislation for Alberta

A very advanced, but badly-needed act to encourage better care of eggs and to encourage the quality of all eggs offered for sale, is being considered by the Alberta legislature. It is an Act Respecting the Purchase and Sale of Eggs, and provides for the institution of a system of inspection. The Minister of Agriculture is empowered under the act to appoint inspectors who shall have power to enter and inspect eggs on any premises where they may be sold.

One clause reads as follows: "No person, firm or company in the province of Alberta, shall buy, sell or have in possession for sale eggs known as 'yolks stuck to the shell,' 'heavy blood rings,' 'partially hatched,' 'moldy eggs,' 'black spots,' 'black rots,' 'mixed rots,' 'addled eggs,' or any otherwise unwholesome eggs in excess of one per cent. of the total of each transaction, unless the same are broken in the shell, and then denatured so as to render the same unfit for human food."

Another clause compels all "first handlers, whether country merchants, hucksters, city merchants or produce dealers, to candle all eggs received by them and reject all unwholesome eggs."

A Big Idea

The suggestions made by President Aitken (of the American Holstein-Friesian Association) for a demonstration herd of Holsteins to be sent to France, is one of the biggest and most far reaching ideas that has been promulgated in the interest of Holstein cattle for a long time. Others have suggested the donation of pure-bred cattle to France, but this plan goes further. It contemplates the selection of choice representatives from our very best families, the sending of an expert attendant to supervise their care for the next two years, and finally a system of publicity that will spread the story of the official records of these cows broadcast from one end of France to the other. It does not stop with the mere demonstration, but provides for the establishment of a Holstein-Friesian Herd Book and Advanced Registry similar to ours, which, as will be readily seen, will reduce to the minimum the obstacles incident to the transfer of American-bred Holsteins to France. Mr. Aitken outlines his plan very clearly and does not overstate the benefits sure to accrue from its operation under the conditions so prescribed.—Holstein-Friesian World.

Live Poultry Wanted
10,000 Hens Wanted Until April 26
NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan
Prices for Live Weight are as follows:
Choice Fat Hens, 5 lbs. or over, lb. 30c
Hens, any size, in good condition, under 5 lbs., per lb. 28c-30c
Ducks, per lb. 32c
Geese, per lb. 23c-25c
Turkeys, in good condition, per lb. 28c-30c
Young Roosters, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 25c
Old Roosters, in good condition, lb. 20c
Prices good until April 25th.
These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.
Canada Food Board License No. 7-280.
Royal Produce Trading Co.
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FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1*	2*	3*	4*	5*	6*	Tf1	Tf2	Tf3
Fixed	224½	221½	217½	211½	206½	190½	212½	212½	208½
Year ago	221	218	215	209	204	185	212	212	207

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, April 14 to April 19 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	OATS 2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	BARLEY 3CW	4CW	Rej.	Fd.	FLAX 1NW	2CW	3CW	RYE 2CW
April 14	173	72½	68¼	69¼	67¼	64	102½	97½	91	...	369¼	362¼	347½	165
15	173	72	68¼	69	67	63¼	101¼	95½	90½	90¼	366¼	360¼	343¼	165
16	173½	71	67½	68	66	62¼	99¼	94¼	89¼	89¼	366	359¼	343¼	165
17	173⅛	70¼	68¼	68¼	66¼	62¼	101⅛	95¼	89¼	89¼	370	362	347	165
18	GOOD FRIDAY													
19	173½	72¼	70¼	70¼	68¼	65¼	104¼	99¼	92¼		373	366	350	165
Week ago	173	72¼	68¼	69¼	66¼	63¼	100¼	95¼	89¼	89¼	368	360	345	162
Year ago	177	91¼	88¼	87¼	85¼	81¼	152	147	...	...	392	377¼	357	

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STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL
For Kerosene Engines Tractor or Stationary
POLARINE OIL HEAVY
POLARINE OIL A
IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL
IMPERIAL KEROSENE TRACTOR OIL EXTRA HEAVY
(Also recommended by many tractor manufacturers)

For Open Bearings of Farm Machinery
PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL
—very heavy body, resists cold, won't thin out with moisture

ELDORADO CASTOR OIL
—a thick oil for worn and loose bearings

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CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL
—the standard product for steam cylinder lubrication

THRESHER HARD OIL
For Grease Cup Lubrication of Bearings, a clean solidified oil high melting point.

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There is an *Imperial Oil* man and a supply of Imperial Farm Lubricants near you. Both are at your service. That is why they are there.

Lengthen Engine and Farm Machine Life with Proper Lubrication

Durability and good service from each farm machine depend upon each getting oil exactly suited to it. If you are using Imperial Farm Lubricants, the high quality of your oils and greases is assured, but this is not enough. It is of vital importance that the **right** lubricant be used for each purpose and each machine.

The lubrication needs of a steam engine differ greatly from those of a gas engine. Different types of bearings—different machines—all require different lubricants. Knowing the right oils and greases to use, and using the proper Imperial Farm Lubricant for each machine, may save you the price of a truck or tractor. Imperial Farm Lubricants are available everywhere. Sold in one-half, one and four-gallon sealed cans and in steel half barrels and barrels.

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Imperial Service clears up the subject of oils and their uses for you. The *Imperial Oil man* is ready to advise you on lubrication problems. You can consult him free, but his advice may be worth a lot of money to you.

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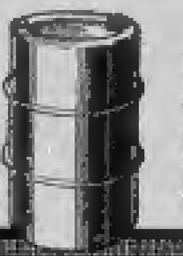


Calgary Bull Sale

Continued from Page 20

Rex, William Glover, Garden Plain; 2, Alexander Campus, Hugh Edridge, Airdrie; 3, Wabash Chief, F. D. Duke, Balkirk.

Hereford bulls, born in 1914.—1, Diarola, James Jones, Freshfield; 2, Dorain, F. W. Gardner, Delacour; 3, Commodore, Walter Muir, Carriscon.

Hereford bulls, born in 1913.—1, Beau's Boy, John C. Buckley, Gleichen.

Champion Hereford bull and champion Alberta-bred Hereford bull.—Willow Spring Bonnie, Frank Collicut; reserve champion, Bealeight, S. M. Mace.

Shorthorns

Shorthorn bulls, born January 1, 1918, and after.—1, Tranby Gold Drop, C. G. Beeching, De Winton; 2, Tranby Baron, C. G. Beeching; 3, Kinnaun Pilot, S. F. Steele, Stettler; 4, Ury Prize, D. J. Stewart, Kew; 5, Royal Seal, imp., T. Bertram Ralphs, Calgary.

Shorthorn bulls, born July 1, 1917 to December 31, 1917.—1, Kinnel Captain, T. Bertram Ralphs; 2, Quartermaster, A. H. Bolton, Lacombe; 3, Lyndale Buster, R. S. Pawson, Coaldale; 4, Red Royal, A. E. Shuttleworth and Sons, Blackie; 5, Matchless Mar, O. Gilmore, Nevis, Alta.

Shorthorn bulls, born January 1 to June 30, 1917.—1, Marquis Pickford, A. W. Latimer, Bowden; 2, Bonnie Brae Conqueror, T. B. Ralphs; 3, Poplar Bluff Keller, A. W. Latimer.

Shorthorn bulls, born July 1 to December 31, 1916.—1, Braemar Lavender, Department of Agriculture; 2, Jilt Offer, Watkins and Tucker, Beddington; 3, Favorite Prince, W. J. Delbridge, Tilrah.

Shorthorn bulls, born January 1, 1916 to June 30, 1916.—1, Selection's Gold, R. S. Pawson, Coldale; 2, Broadmind Prince A. G. Stewart, Gladys; 3, Roan Prince, E. P. Woolk, Carstairs; 4, Mischief Minor, W. C. Rickard, Airdrie; 5, Jeffs Jr., A. P. Hempel, Bellan.

Shorthorn bulls, born in 1915.—1, Villager Mate, Allan B. Gillies, Clover Bar; 2, Nelson, William A. Andrews, Parkland; 3, Champion, S. G. Glasgow, Carrington; 4, Lieutenant Colonel, Henry R. Weber, Carstairs; 5, Alberta Boy, H. J. Stone, Sampsonton.

Shorthorn bulls, born in 1914.—1, Lavender Premier, Allan B. Gillies; 2, Yikon Lad, Rawlinson Bros., Calgary; 3, Shenley Marquis 2nd, R. A. Shaw, Carstairs; 4, Golden West Sultan, Ross Walker, Reid Hill.

Shorthorn bulls, born in 1913.—1, Sir Hubert, Albert Lougheed, Bowden.

Champion Shorthorn bull.—Champion, Kinnel Captain, T. Bertram Ralphs; reserve champion, Tranby Gold Drop, C. G. Beeching.

Champion Alberta-bred Shorthorn bull.—Kinnel Captain, T. Bertram Ralphs; reserve champion, Marquis Pickford, A. W. Latimer.

Aberdeen-Angus

Aberdeen-Angus bull, born January 1, 1918, and afterwards.—1, Donald of Hartburn, A. E. Noad, Olds; 2, Ereteus of Hartburn, A. E. Noad; 3, Sir Eric Geddes, J. F. Day, Red Deer; 4, Colonel Roosevelt, J. F. Day; 5, Emperor of Hartburn, A. E. Noad.

Aberdeen-Angus bulls, born July 1, 1917 to December 31, 1917.—1, Bruce of Willow Park, C. H. Richardson; 2, Evaris of Gwenmar 2nd, Dominion Experimental Station, Lacombe; 3, Royal Emblem, A. V. and A. W. Juggins, Lloydminster; 4, Feodie of Willow Park, C. H. Richardson; 5, Chettwick Bare Goods, A. V. and A. W. Juggins.

Aberdeen-Angus bulls, born January 1, 1917, to June 30, 1917.—1, Willow Park Eric, C. H. Richardson; 2, General Currie, Henderson Bros., Lacombe; 3, Ashab of Hether Brook, T. Henderson, Lacombe; 4, Prince of Argyle 2nd, R. R. Lea, Coaldale; 5, Black Dan, Alexander and Jackson, Chauvin.

Aberdeen-Angus bulls, born July 1, 1916 to December 31, 1916.—1, Prince Ito 3rd, C. C. Hallgus, Stavely.

Aberdeen-Angus bulls, born January 1, 1916 to June 30, 1916.—1, Blackboy 2nd, E. C. Milner Ltd., Claresholm.

Aberdeen-Angus bulls, born in 1915.—1, Willow Creek Chieftain, Henderson Bros., Lacombe; 2, Black Knap 2nd, George C. Dan, Three Hills; 3, Ross of Burnbrae, W. W. McElroy, Delacour; 4, Sambo of Banfurly, Thomas E. Ramsden, Lousana; 5, Island Lake King 7th, L. H. Newville, Wetaskiwin.

Aberdeen-Angus bulls, born in 1914.—1, Elm Park Count, Edwin Messerly, Lougheed.

Champion Aberdeen-Angus bull and Alberta-bred champion.—Donald of Hartburn, A. E. Noad; reserve champion, Willow Park Eric, C. H. Richardson.

Galloway

Galloway bulls, any age.—1, Alex of Perivale, Harold R. Wooster, Namaka; 2, Beau Blackie of Perivale, Wooster; 3, Black Diamond of Perivale, Wooster.

The Sale

The sale was well conducted; the arrangements were all that could be desired, reflecting Secretary Richardson's usual thoroughness and skill of handling, and the attendance of buyers was fairly large. The cattle this year were sold according to the year of birth, starting at the 1918 yearlings and going up; and this arrangement seems to work out very satisfactorily.

The auctioneers were S. W. Paisley, Lacombe, the veteran of the Calgary bull sales; J. W. Durno, Calgary and H. O. Tellier, Farmington, Minn. All three worked with a vim, and certainly earned their money.

This year 652 animals were sold for a total of $146,870; against 792 last year, with a total of $212,375, or taking the two averages, $225.26 this year, against $268.28 last year.

Divided into breeds, there were five Galloways sold for an average of $159; 220 Herefords, $248.34; 329 Shorthorns, $223.51; and 98 Angus, $183.16.

Some Individual Sales

Quite a little excitement prevailed during the sale of Ralph's champion Shorthorn bull, Kinnel Captain. Charlie Yule, of Carstairs, started the ball rolling at $1,000, and the bids rose rapidly by $100 till $1,700 was reached, when Yule dropped out and E. J. Hoskie, of Alsask, entered into lively competition with Geo. Davidson, of Stettler. At $2,500 the bidding steadied down to $25 offers, and finally rose to $3,400, the second highest price ever obtained for a Shorthorn bull at auction in Western Canada, and the highest ever obtained at a Calgary bull sale. The animal was knocked down, the property of Davidson, of Stettler, who is to be congratulated on the purchase of one of the best Shorthorn bulls ever raised in Western Canada. Davidson also purchased Chas. G. Beeching's yearling Tranby Gold Drop, for $640, and J. Kamm, Lacombe, got Beeching's Tranby Baron for $500.

Ralphs sold his imported February 1918 calf, Royal Seal, to Robt. Hutchison, Lacombe, for $500; and Kinnel Crescent, also a yearling, to W. A. Andrews, Parkland, for $400. He also sold a couple of the same age for $340 each.

S. F. Steele, of Stettler, sold Kinnear Pilot, a year old last February, to Jas. Black, Gowans, for $625.

Jas. Burns, of Nanton, sold Nonpareil Hope, June, 1917, bred by J. E. Davidson, of Myrtle, Man., and sired by Amaryllis Hope, to O. Gilmore, of Nevis, for $610.

A. W. Latimer, of Bowden, sold the reserve champion Shorthorn, Marquis Pickford, April, 1917, to T. E. Bowman, Aldersyde, for $610; while he disposed of Poplar Bluff Keller, April, 1917, to Wallace and McGregor, Viking, for $360; Poplar Bluff General, April, 1917, to R. Knights, Calgary, for $420; and Custard, May, 1917, to G. S. Weger, Lacombe, for $385.

Wallace and McGregor also purchased Chas. F. Lyall's, Strome, Glenalmond Duke, for $360, and Lyall also sold his yearling Rogers, to J. D. McHenry, Hughenden, for $400.

Geo. Lane and Co., Calgary, got a couple of F. S. Switzer's, Ineville, two-year-olds for $300 and $250 respectively, while another went to E. F. Worth, Carstairs, for $300. Senator Talbot, Lacombe, sold a two-year-old to McDonald and Sons, Granger, for $490, and another to the Alberta Stake, Cardston, for $300. D. Sinclair's Innisfail, Marquis of Huntley, two years old, went to W. J. Morgan, Rose Hill Valley, for $250; while Gillies', of Clover Bar, Lavender Premier, March, 1914, went to W. H. Maude, Lacombe, for $400.

Hereford Individual Prices

Frank Collicutt's yearling, Willow Springs Diarist, was purchased by The B.C. Fruitlands, Kamloops, for $750; while his champion Willow Springs Bonnie, two years, went for $1,600 to Thos. F. Calzow, Edmonton. This bull was the highest-priced Hereford of the sale, and would have brought probably three times the above amount on the other side of the line. G. A. Beesmith, Calgary, got Collicutt's other two-year-old for $1,050; and Mace's first prize yearling went to Robt. Fitzsimmons, Wayne, for $1,150.

The Curtice Cattle Co. sold Beau Donald 214th, to W. H. Wilderman, Blackie, for $500; Beau Donald 218th, to A. E. Cross, Calgary, for $700; Beau Donald 221st, to A. Fletcher, Mound, for $420; and Beau Donald 213th, to John E. Bastrom, Burns Lake, B.C., for $625. In connection with this last named bull, it is interesting to note that he is the first really high-class sire to go into that part of B.C. The Curtice bulls are all two-year-olds.

John Wilson, Innisfail, purchased Willow Spring Adam, from Geo. Fortney, Balmead, for $510; while Hugh Eldridge, Airdrie, sold Frontal Beau, to W. H. Wilderman, Blackie, for $500. The same purchaser also got one of the Fuller bulls for $435.

McDonald Bros., of Brant, sold Ambrose to H. O. Barnes, Millarville, for $450; King Arthur to Thos. Angery, Crossfield, for $500; and Argyle to E. Heather, Rose Hill Valley, for $550. These last three were also all two years old and are [illegible] of rare breeding. W. M. Parslow, Calgary, sold a bull for $450; Robertson, of Westcott, one for $460; and J. C. Sherry, Edmonton, Beau Marion 21st, for $410.

Angus Single Prices

Noad, of Olds, got the top price of the Angus sale, his champion calf going to R. R. Lea, Coaldale, for $750. He also sold a half-brother of this calf to E. Messerly, Lougheed, for $475. Noad topped the sale last year.

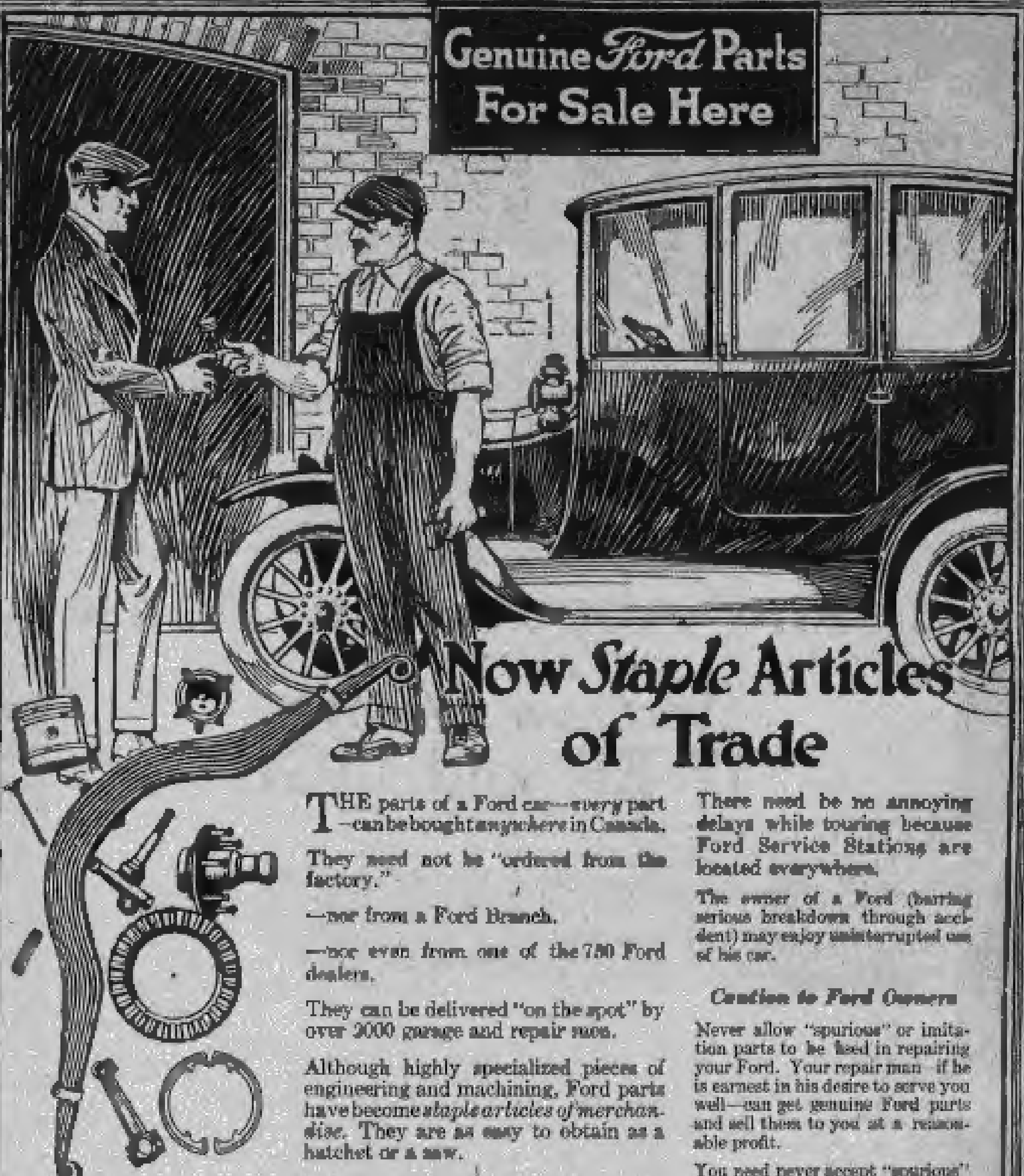
Richardson, of Bowden, got $625 for Willow Park Eric, which went to Geo. C. Dan, of Three Hills. Jos. Capron, of Blackfalds, got one of the Henderson Bros. Lacombe breeding for $350; and J. F. Day, Red Deer, sold Angus from $290 to $310.

Some Averages

Herefords.—Collicutt, nine yearlings, $347.30; four two-year-olds, $850; Davidson, Coaldale, two yearlings, $255; W. M. Parslow, Calgary, nine yearlings, $111.73; Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, three two-year-olds, $357; Fred Cowman, Cremona, 18 two-year-olds, $230; Curtice Cattle Co., nine two-year-olds, $475; McDonald Bros., Brant, five two-year-olds, $435; S. M. Mace, Pekisko, 13 two-year-olds, $251.80; Parslow, Calgary, six two-year-olds, $417.50; A. Robertson, Westcott, 11 two-year-olds, $232.

Shorthorns.—T. B. Ralphs, five yearlings, $340; two two-year-olds, $2,208; A. H. Bolton, Lacombe, eight two-year-olds, $226.18; A. S. Fowler, Mazeppa, 15 two-year-olds, $227.60; W. L. Fowler, Mazeppa, nine two-year-olds, $207; A. W. Latimer, Bowden, five two-year-olds, $381; C. F. Lyall, Strome, four two-year-olds, $327.50; W. J. Morrical, Clive, five two-year-olds, $213.75; Dr. Patrick, Calgary, five two-year-olds, $320; R. S. Pawson, Coaldale, seven two-year-olds, $215; Jas. Sharp, Lacombe, nine two-year-olds, $200; Wm. Sharp, Lacombe, six two-year-olds, $173; and A. Shuttleworth and Sons, Blackie, seven two-year-olds at $186.

Aberdeen-Angus.—J. F. Day, Red Deer, five yearlings, $264; A. E. Noad, Olds, five yearlings, $272; F. D. Calkin, Calgary, seven two-year-olds, $217; C. H. Richardson, Bowden, four two-year-olds, $244.



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